The Bombay Gazette,

PUBLISHED DAILY; AND CIRCULATED THROUGHOUT THE PRESIDENCY, BRITISH INDIA, & THE EAST.

No. 5,186, New Series.] BOMBAY: SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1862. [Annual Subscription in advance....Rs.52 Single Copy for Cash .....As. 4

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For a year in advance, delivere Town ..... Rs. 52 0
——— including postage..... „ 72 0
For half a year in advance, delivered in Town ..... „ 28 0
——— including postage..... „ 36 0
For three months in advance, delivered in Town ... „ 16 0
——— including postage..... „ 21 0
For one month, delivered in Town ..... „ 6 0
——— including postage..... „ 7 12

As the prepayment of Postage on Newspapers is now compulsory, our Mofussil Subscribers must in future pay Postage in advance, at the rate of Rs. 20 per year, or their Papers cannot be forwarded.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.

Ten lines and under..... Rs. 4 0
Repetitions ..... „ 2 0
First insertion, each line..... „ 0 6
Second insertion ..... „ 0 4
Third and succeeding insertions..... „ 0 2
Domestic Occurrences each..... „ 1 0

Contract Rates may be learned on application at the Office 27, Apollo Street, Fort.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY

Is published *twice a month*—namely, on the departure of every Overland Mail from Bombay for Europe. It consists of such Indian and other Eastern Intelligence as has transpired throughout the previous fortnight, and is known to be of general interest in Europe, including all important changes in the disposition of H. M.'s Indian Army and Navy, Reports of the Markets, Shipping, Register of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, &c.

Annual Subscription, Rupees 10, *payable in advance.*
Single copy 8 *annas.*
Postage to England in advance, Rs. 3 *per annum vid Marseilles, Rs.* 2-4-0 *vid Southampton.*

Letters for the Editor of the *Bombay Gazette* should be addressed to 27, Apollo Street, Bombay Letters for the Publisher of the *Bombay Gazette*, and all communications relating to the *Bombay Gazette Press* should be addressed to the Manager, 27, Apollo Street, Bombay.

FOR LONDON.

TO SAIL ABOUT THE END OF FEBRUARY.—The new A 1 Clipper ship SEAFIELD, 629 Tons registered, James Mackay, Commander. Her accommodations for passengers is first rate. For passage apply to Captain Mackay on board, or to the undersigned at their Office.

DADABHOY HORMUSJEE CAMA & Co.
Agents for the *Seafield*.

Bombay, 29th Jan. 1862.

FOR LONDON VIA KURRACHEE.

THE fine Screw Steamer ROBERT LOWE, 1277 tons register, Wm. Congaton, Commander, will be despatched from this Port to London via Kurrachee about the 10th February. She will take a limited number of Cabin Passengers: early application is necessary to the Captain on board from 9 to 11 A. M., or the Agents Messrs. Wm. NICOL & Co.

PASSENGERS FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE A 1 Ship STARTLED FAWN, to sail about WEDNESDAY next, has accommodation for a few first class passengers.

Apply to Captain on bord or
LYON, BROTHERS & Co.

Bombay, 31st January 1862.

FOR SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

TO SAIL ON OR ABOUT THE 15th FEBRUARY 1862. The A 1 Clipper Bark RATTLESNAKE, with excellent Cabin accommodation. For Freight and Passage apply to

STEARNS HOBART & Co,
Agents for the Captain and Owners
Rattlesnake.

Steam Communication to Point de Galle, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Steam-ship GANGES, (1,300 Tons, and 500 H. P.,) Captain G. C. Sparkes, will be despatched for the above Ports on FRIDAY, the 7th February, at 9 A. M., from Mazagon.

Last Shipping day, Tuesday, the 4th instant. No brokerage will be allowed on any chests not in the ship on that day.

THOMAS BLACK,
Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Company's Office,
Bombay, 1st February 1862.

STEAM COMMUNICATION TO SUEZ.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Screw Steam-ship BERAR, (1,600 Tons, and 350 H. P.,) Captain G. S. Brooks, will be despatched for Aden and Suez on WEDNESDAY the 12th February, at 8 P. M., carrying Mails and Passengers for England.

Last Shipping day, Monday, the 10th instant, after which no Cargo will be received on board.

THOMAS BLACK,
Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Company's Office,
Bombay, 1st February 1862.

N. B.—Parcels will not be received in this Office under any circumstances after 1 P. M. on Monday the 10th instant.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CHINA.

TO SAIL ON OR ABOUT 13TH FEBRUARY.—The First Class Screw Steamer LANCEFIELD, Captain Richardson, has excellent accommodation for passengers.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
REMINGTON & Co.

FOR MALABAR COAST.

FROM BOMBAY TO COCHIN AND BACK.—The Bombay Steam Navigation Company propose despatching one of their Steamers to Cochin, touching the usual intermediate ports on the following dates, viz.:—

On Saturday, the 22nd of February.
„ „ the 22nd March.
„ „ the 19th April.
„ „ the 10th May.

No freight received on the day of sailing.

Apply to the Manager of the Bombay Steam Navigation Company at the Company's Office, No. 20, Medow Street, Fort.

L. C. D. MENEZES,
Manager of the B. S. N. Co.

1st February 1862.

FOR KURRACHEE.

THE Bombay Steam Navigation Company will despatch the Steamer SINDIAN, Captain Betts, for Kurrachee on the 6th February next, at 5 o'clock P. M.

For Passage, Freight, and further particulars. Apply &c. as above.

1st February 1862.

FOR KURRACHEE.

THE CALCUTTA AND BURMAH STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY Limited, will despatch a steamer to Kurrachee carrying Mails and passengers twelve hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail, expected about the 11th inst. For Freight and Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents C. and B. S. N. Coy limited.

P. S.—No Cargo will be received on board after the 9th instant.

FOR SURAT.

THE well-known and fast-sailing Steamer PHLOX, Purdomme, Master, will ply as packet for the above Port, THISDAY, SATURDAY, the 1st February, at 1 P. M positively.

For freight or passage, apply at the Steamer's Office, In Bazar Gate Street.

Bombay, 1st February 1862.

FOR SURAT.

THE well-known and fast sailing Steamer VICTORIA, Goolam Ahmed, Commander, thoroughly repaired, and is 1st Class Ship as per Certificate, and having excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd Class Passengers, will start for the above Port THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 1st February, at 12 o'clock A. M. positively. Apply to JEVERCHUND ATMARAM KAKA PARACKWALA, at Bazar Gate Street.

FOR SURAT.

THE new fast sailing Screw-Steamer JOHNSTON CASTLE, 197 Tons Register, Captain Main, will be despatched THIS DAY, SATURDAY the 1st February, to Surat positively.

For first class passage, apply to
Messrs. MANOCKJEE LIMJEE & Co.,
1, Rampart Row.

For dock passage and freight, apply to the Manager at the Steamer's office,
Bazaar Gate Street.

N. B.—This Steamer has very superior accommodation for first class passengers.

Bombay, 1st February 1862.

FOR SURAT.

THE new and fast sailing Screw Steamer TAPTEE, Thomas Betts, Commander, (recently arrived from England) has very superior accommodation for First Class Passengers, and will be despatched for the above Port, on TUESDAY NEXT, the 4th February, at 4 P. M.

For Freight of Goods, Specie, and Passengers, apply to the Manager, opposite to Kavakhana's Lane, Bazaar Gate Street, Fort.

BHOOLJEE PALLONJEE, Manager.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per ship *Harriet & Jesse*, Captain Deshon, from China, are requested to send off boats for the same as it comes to hand; failing which the goods will be landed by Captain Deshon at their expence and risk and the Captain will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it has left the Ship's deck.

FORBES & Co.,
Agents for Ship *Harriet & Jesse.*

Bombay, 29th January 1862.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES OF GOODS per ship *Seafield*, James Mackay, Master, from London, are requested to send off Boats at once to the ship and take delivery of their respective Goods as they come to hand, otherwise they will be landed at the expense and risk of the concerned; and the Captain will not be responsible for the condition of any packages after they have left the ship's deck.

DADABHOY HORMUSJEE CAMA & Co.
Agents for the *Seafield.*

Bombay, 6th January 1862.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Ship *Colonist*, Thos M. Gibson, Master, from Liverpool, are requested to send off boats for their respective packages without delay, failing which they will be landed at the expense and risk of the concerned, and Captain Gibson will not be responsible for the condition of any packages after it has once left the ship's deck.

MERWANJI NUSSERWANJI BHOWNUGGREE.
Agent for Captain Thos. M. Gibson & owners of the Ship *Colonist.*

Bombay, 28th January 1862.

TO LET.

A LARGE BUNGALOW of good accommodation, on the sea side, situate at Middle Colaba, opposite to Colaba Naval Sanatarium. Apply to Mr. Cowasjee Nanabhoy Davur, near the Oriental Bank, Fort.

TO LET.

A COMMODIOUS BUNGALOW, with immediate entrance, and suitable for a Family, with Stable and Outhouse, situated at Grant Road, without the Fort, and with supply of Vehar Water.

Apply to Manockjee Jeethrajee, opposite Cowasjee Patell's Tank, or to Messrs. Dossabhoy and Byramjee & Co., Nesbit Lane, Fort.

TO LET.

THE FIRST STORY of Mr. De Souza's Press, Kalbadevie Road, suitable for a Shop or Office, just vacated by Messrs. Atmaram Sajoon and Co. Booksellers and Commission Agents—Rent Rs. 40.

Also the Upper Story of an airy and commodious House in Mathurpacady, having a separate entrance, well adapted for a family residence, the lower part occupied by a respectable family—Rent Rs. 25.

Apply to L. M. de Souza, Printer and Publisher, Bombay, either at his Office in Kalbadevie, or at his house, Mathurpacady.

COFFEE WORKS—MANGALORE.

THE UNDERSIGNED having erected perfect Machinery for the full preparation of Coffee, are prepared to undertake the peeling, sizing, garbling and shipping of any crops entrusted to their care.

Will also undertake the purchase of Coast produce.

R. DAWSON & Co.

Mangalore, 1st Jan. 1862.

W. HANNAH & CO.,

CARDPLATE ENGRAVERS AND PRINTERS.—Orders for Visiting, Wedding, and other Cards will be executed neatly and promptly.

Terms moderate, prices for cash only.

No. 4, Medow Street, opposite the Roman Catholic Chapel.

WEDDING, VISITING CARDS, &c.

ORDERS for the above will be executed with *particular* care under the supervision of a European artist. A plate, engraved (Rs. 3) and 100 Cards printed (Rs. 2). Wedding Envelopes from annas 4 to annas 8 per pack. Only Messrs. De La Rue's best Stationery used. The above are for Cash only. Established 1846.

S. D' ESPERANCE.

*** *No connection whatever with any of the Booksellers in Bombay.*

23, Apollo Street.

CHESSON & WOODHALL'S MISCELLANY.

A Bombay Monthly Magazine.

No. XVI. will appear early in February.

Contents:

Sonnet on the Death of a Young Lady, the last of her Family.
The New Year's Eve.
Local Society.
The Indus Tunnel.
The Corpora Quadrigemina Chapters V. VI.
The Feast of Saint Valentine.
A Modern Indian Statesman; or A Canning's Administration in the East.
On the Ancient Connection between the Indians and the Persians.
Notes on the Plays of William Shakspeare, as edited by Charles Knight.—No. II. Othello.
Bismillah; or Happy Days in Cashmere. Chapters XLVIII. to LII.
The Spirit and Beauty on Earth.
Cochin: British and Native.
Lines suggested by a Bas-Relief representing the Death of Hyacinth.
A bird's-eye View of the American Struggle. Chapter III.
English Grammar.—A Review of Mr. E. J. Howard's new School Grammar.
Guzerat and the Country of the Guicowar.
Military Portfolio.—Half Yearly Report of the United Service Institution of Western India.
Act XXIX. of 1861.—A Review, and comparison with the Old Articles of War for the Indian Army.

Annual Subscription, including Postage in India, Rs. 20, *Single Nos. Rs.* 2 *each.*

*** All Back Numbers in print, and available either in loose sets, or in bound vols. The support of the Public is respectfully solicited to this Publication.

CHESSON & WOODHALL.
28, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY, BOMBAY.

PICTURE GALLERY.

The following Chromolithographic Pictures, being perfect copies of originals, by celebrated masters, are available:—

	Framed.	
Turner's Ulysses, 40 by 31	Rs.	75 0
——Moonlight at Millbank		20 0
Harding's Saarbourg near Treves, 28 by 24		38 0
	Unframed.	
Turner's Bacchus and Ariadne		18 0
——Italy (Childe Harold's Pilgrimage)		18 0
——Moonlight at Millbank		12 0
Stanfield's Leaving Port		12 0
——Morning after the Wreck		12 0
——Three Cliff Bay		12 0
Cooper's Cows in a Meadow		16 0
——Meadow Land		16 0
A happy Trio		25 0
Richardson's Pass of the Grimsell		16 0
——Toamini, *Sicily*		16 0
Harding's Saarbourg near Treves		18 0
——Unterseen, Switzerland		16 0
——Eton College		16 0
——Val de St. Nicholas		16 0
——Mythen Mountains		12 0
Rowbotham's Sunnyside, the *Residence of Washington Irving*		12 0
——Abbotsford		12 0
——Pallanza		12 0
——Heidelberg		12 0
——Lake of Garda		10 0
——Bay of Baiæ		10 0
Callow's Pratt Port		10 0
——Abbeville		9 0
——Cologne		12 0
——San Salute—*Venice*		12 0
——Bro de sire		12 0
Buckler's Consolation and reconciliation, a pair, small		12 0
Pyne's Windsor Castle		16 0
——Clifton		16 0
Pape's Lake of Geneva		12 0
——Rotchenbach		12 0
Dodgson's St. Paul's, *London*		12 0
Dodly's Notre Dame, *Rouen*		12 0
Gunerman's Harvest Scene		12 0
——An Alpine Scene		12 0
Smith's (R.) Melrose Abbey		16 0
Richter's, The Chess Players		12 0
Smith's (C) Bowes Castle, *Yorkshire*		12 0
Palmer's Florence		12 0
Engalbarts's, The Jung Frau		12 0
Leitch's Loch Lomond		12 0
Scott's Session, Canton Valley		12 0
Schmidt's The East Mole, Swinemund		12 0
Cox's Lancaster Sands		12 0
——Calais Pier		9 0
Chelsea Pensioners and Greenwich Pensioners, each		12 0
Bright's Sunset on the Danube		12 0
Lavinia		12 0
Leighton's Buds and Blossoms		9 0
——Walter and Jane		9 0
Tayler's, Moorside Cabin		9 0
Hering's Monte Rosa		9 0
Lance's, Morning		9 0
Topham's, The Spinning Wheel		9 0
Du Jon's Squall at sea		9 0
Line l's, Hastings' Beach		9 0
Bright's Winter Scene		9 0
Ansdell's Game-keeper		9 0
——Highland Gille		9 0
Hunt's Flower and Fruits	each	8 0
Robert's, An Abbey Interior		8 0
Whitby, Yorkshire		8 0
Misery and Arrogance		4 0
Lake Ennerdale, Loch Awe	each	5 0
Colwith Force		
Girl at the Well, Frugal Meal		
Treble, A Reaper, Young Gleaner		
Young Gypsies, Little Turk, Toddy		
Little Witch	each	4 0

*** The above are mounted and adapted for framing, the pictures themselves vary in size according to the prices: 26 by 32, 22 by 15, 18 by 12, 14 by 11, 10 by 7: the best style of framing is in gilt beading with broad margin, and this can be done if desired.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

The Thirteenth Annual Publication.

NOW ON SALE,

In one handsome vol., cloth, containing upwards of 1050 pages.

THE BOMBAY ALMANACK AND DIRECTORY FOR 1862,

BESIDES the usual matter which is found from year to year in this work, the following lists will be found in the present issue.

THE BENGAL ARMY LIST,
Corrected up to 1st November.
THE BENGAL CIVIL LIST,
Corrected up to 1st November.
THE MADRAS ARMY LIST
Corrected up to 1st of October.
THE MADRAS CIVIL LIST,
Corrected up to 1st of October.
UNCOVENANTED SERVICE PENSION RULES,
Corrected up to the present time.
A LIST OF DECCAN SIRDARS.
A LIST OF AMEERS IN SIND.
THE ENGLISH TARIFF.
A LIST OF COFFEE ESTATES.
ACTS OF PARLIAMENT RELATING TO INDIA.
ACTS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Price—*Per copy, Rs.* 6, *Cash; Rs.* 7, *Credit*

The Almanack will be sent to any part of the United Kingdom, direct, if required, at Rs. 8 per copy, Cash.

N. B.—*The* Almanack *can be sent to any part of India for Six Annas, IF PREPAID. If sent bearing, the Postage charge will range from As.* 8 *to Rs.* 7-8-0, *according to distance. The Publisher cannot undertake to prepay the Postage, unless a previous remittance be made, or Stamps to the amount necessary be furnished.*

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

We have received "the Bombay Almanack" for 1862, which is beautifully printed and full of clearly arranged information.—*Friend of India, Jan.* 9.

We beg to acknowledge the receipt of the *Bombay Almanack and Directory for* 1862, published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press; and we have no hesitation in saying that it is the very best work of reference that has ever been published in this Presidency. This Directory has for many years past been most carefully prepared, and in every succeeding year we find an increased attention to the collection of those details which makes a work of this description useful to every class of the community. It contains, amongst other matters, Army and Civil Lists of the three Presidencies corrected to the latest date before publication. The arrangement of the Madras and Bengal Lists, alphabetically, is quite a new feature, and one that will be recognised as of great utility. The "English Directory" is not the least important portion of the work, and will be found most useful to all who have occasion to refer to it for Parliamentary and all other information likely to interest Europeans in India. In a word the *Bombay Gazette Directory* for the present year is as perfect in all the branches of information likely to be desired as it is possible to make it.—*Deccan Herald, Dharwar, Jan.* 25.

We have much pleasure to notice the appearance of the Bombay Almanack and Directory for 1862, published at the Office of the *Bombay Gazette*. The work is a marvel of industry and laborious perseverance; and is decidedly one of the most useful reference which have issued from the Bombay press. It would be difficult to enumerate the varied and important matter it contains; but we would draw particular attention to the highly valuable financial statements which enrich the volume; the new Acts of the Imperial Parliament in reference to India; and those of the Legislative Council passed during last year; and the part of the Directory relating to England. To the commercial as well as the general public, this work is invaluable; and we would strongly recommend it as deserving of liberal patronage.—*Cochin Courier, January* 2.

We beg to acknowledge the receipt of the very excellent Bombay Almanack for 1862, published at the *Bombay Gazette* office. We have nothing fresh to say in praise of this compilation beyond what we have said in previous years. We certainly look on it as the *best work* of the kind published in this country.—*Delhi Gazette, January* 2.

The *Bombay Almanack and Directory for* 1862, is the thirteenth annual publication of the series, and as each successive number has entered into energetic and successful competition with its predecessor, thirteen very manifest strides towards perfection are behind the present issue. Besides the Calendar and the English Directory, (with lists of peers and commoners,) we have the recent Acts of Parliament for India, Acts of the Legislative Council, Fuslee Lists, Rules, Financial Statements, Tables of Pay and Allowances, Bombay Commerce, Post Office, Railways, Telegraphs, Customs, Weights, Fares, Judicial Establishments, Commercial ditto, Banks, Companies, Institutions, Societies, Clubs, Associations, the Bombay Press, &c. &c. A list of privileged persons (Native Princes and Sirdars) in the Presidency, is given, with various particulars regarding them. The second part (in the same volume) contains the Civil and Military Lists of Bengal, Madras and Bombay. These have been compiled and arranged, in their present forms, for the first time, and corrected up to the date of going to press. Much new matter has been introduced. The volume (of about 1050 pages) has evidently been got up with great care, is printed with handsome type, and is every way creditable to the press from which it issues.—*Bombay Guardian, December* 28.

NOW READY,

In one handsome vol., containing upwards of 268 pages.

THE BOMBAY RUPEE ALMANACK FOR 1862.

THIS ALMANACK contains, besides the usual European and Native Calendars, a large amount of useful matter and Tables of Reference.

*** *Outstation Orders must be accompanied with an advice of Remittance, or Stamps. By remitting two additional Annas, the Almanack can be forwarded to any part of India, post free.*

"Bombay Gazette" Office, 24th December 1861.

ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS,

Received by last Overland Mail.

Illustrated London News, Jan. 4	Rs.	0 10
——Times, Dec. 21 and 28 and Jan. 4		1 14
Lady's Newspaper, Dec. 21, and 28, and Jan. 4		1 14
United Service Gazette, Dec. 21 and 28		1 4
Naval and Military Gazette, Dec. 21 and 28		1 4
The Engineer, Dec. 20, and 27, and Jan 3		1 14
Edison's Woodcut Journal, Jan. 1		1 8
The Era, Dec. 22, and 29		1 4
Punch, Jan. 4		0 6
The Lancet, Jan. 4		0 12
Weekly Dispatch, Dec. 22, and 29, and Jan. 5		1 14
Leeraphath's Railway Journal, Dec. 21, and 28		1 4
Weekly Times, Dec 22, and 29		0 8
Evening Mail, Dec. 18, to Jan. 3		3 0
Boy's Weekly News, Dec. 22 and 29		0 12
Belgian's Messenger, Jan. 1 2, 3, and 4		1 8
Bell's Life in London, Dec. 22 and 29		0 12
Les Modes Parisiennes, Dec. 29		0 12

CHESSON & WOODHALL.

28, Medow Street.

C. A. FURDOONJEE

IN returning thanks for the past support begs to acquaint his constituents and the Public in general, that he has just received from England per Ship *Her Majesty*, a fresh batch of Oilman Stores Confectionery, Grocery, best Wines and Beer, &c. &c., which he confidently recommends them of being of the best quality:—

Printed list in detail to be had on application.

Fine Mahabishwar Potatoes 4 maunds in a Basket, to be had for Rs. 9.

COWASJEE ARDASEER FURDOONJEE.
No. 42, Medow Street, Fort.

FRESH STORES AND OTHER GOODS.

MESSRS. ARDASEER FURDOONJEE'S SONS beg to inform their kind customers and the public generally, that they have just imported per Ships *Lady Octavia, Scafield, Cleadon* and *Redcar*, a superior supply of Oilmans stores, in great variety. Friends's Pale Ale and Guinness' extra Dublin Stout.

Also.

Best German Silver and Electro plate Ware, Gig Harness, fashionable silk Umbrellas, Glassware, Plated and Bronzed Hanging and Reading Lamps, Candlesticks, &c.

The articles are too numerous to mention, the stock is very extensive and varied, and the undersigned have no doubt of their ability to meet all demands.

ARDASEER FURDOONJEE'S SONS.
Corner of Forbes and Medow Street, Fort.

P. GRANT AND SON,

ARMY AND HUNTING SADDLERS, HARNESS MAKERS, &c. No. 1, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay, and East Street, Poona, beg to inform their customers and the public generally that they have just purchased the whole of the stock in trade, together with the good will, of the Saddlery and Harness business lately carried on by Mrs. Sophia Tapp in the shop and premises No. 1, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay, and respectfully solicit a continuance of that support which was so liberally granted to their predecessor.

P. Grant and son pledge themselves to use their best endeavours to give satisfaction both as regards quality of Material and style of workmanship; relying, at the same time, upon a judicious system of management ready sales and rapid returns to be enabled to present a scale of prices in accordance with the economical spirit of the times.

The Bombay business will be carried on by Mr. Henry Grant and the Poona business by Mr. P. Grant to either of whom orders may be sent as it may suit the convenience of customers.

Bombay, 1st January 1862.

THE BOMBAY THEATRE, GRANT ROAD.—

Under the Patronage of the Hon'ble W. E. Frere.

GENTLEMAN AMATEUR PERFORMANCE.

Mr. F. BURY begs to inform his Friends and the Public that he will have the honor of appearing before them on TUESDAY, the 4th instant, upon which occasion he will produce for their amusement, the Comedy of "A WONDERFUL WOMAN" and the Farce of "HIS LAST LEGS."

All applications for Dress Circle Tickets to be made to Mr. F. Bury, at the Theatre, with name and address accompanying. The Manager is compelled to adopt this method in order to keep the Dress Circle select.

Tickets for the Stalls, Upper Tier, and Pit will be procurable at the Offices of the *Times of India* and the *Bombay Gazette*.

Dress Circle Tickets Rs. 5 Stalls Rs. 3, Upper Tier Rs. 2, Pit 1 Rupee.

McCOLLUM'S CIRCUS, ON THE ESPLANADE.

THIS EVENING, SATURDAY, the 1st February, Grand Representation of Equestrian and Acrobatic Performances at half-past 8 o'clock.

Prices of Admission.

Reserved Seats in Boxes, 4 Rupees; Unreserved Seats, 3 Rupees; Amphitheatre, 2 Rupees; Gallery, 1 Rupee. Children under 10 years of age, half price to all places except the Gallery.

Tickets and places may be secured at the Box Office, Circus, every day from 11 till 3.

Tickets are only valid for the day on which they are issued.

Carriages to be ordered at half-past 10.

No smoking allowed in the building.

Bombay, 1st February 1862.

DENTAL NOTICE.

H. WASHINGTON, successor to C. H. Davis, Dentist, may be consulted at his Office on the groundfloor of the Catholic Chapel, Medow Street, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 5 P. M., daily.

FOR SALE.

ZINC AND TIN-LINED PACKING CASES, English-made and in good condition.

Apply to the Office of this Paper.

FOR SALE.

A STRONGLY BUILT PALANQUIN SHIGRAM adapted for one or two horses, in good condition, latest cost upwards of Rs. 400: now offered at 300.

Apply to "A. B." care of the Office of this Paper.

PARIAN WARE.

AN Assortment just received; the first ever imported into Bombay.

W. H. WALKER & Co.

THE RED BOOT.

READY MADE BOOT & SHOE WAREHOUSE.

Just received ex *Vernon.*

		Rs.
Elastic	Patent Leather Boots	14 p. pair.
„	French Calf do.	13 „ „
„	or Lace Brown Leather do	13 „ „
Lace	Patent Shoes	9 „ „

R. PARTRIDGE.

Hummum Street, Fort.

FOR SALE.

A LOT of very superior Calcutta GUNNY BAGS.

Apply to
DOSSABHOY CURSETJEE & Co.
No. 12, Apollo Street.

ON SALE,

AT THE GODOWNS of the Undersigned.—LA ROSE CLARET in 1 Dozen Cases, from Messrs. *Block, Grey* and *Block* of London.

GILBERT, STRONG & Co.

Nesbit Row, 30th December 1861.

FOR SALE.

A FEW CHUBBS' PATENT WROUGHT IRON STRONG HOLDFAST FIRE RESISTING SAFES, of sizes. For particulars, apply to

RUSTOMJEE RUTTONJEE.

Old Theatre, Fort.

NOTICE.

THE AGRI-HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF WESTERN INDIA, being about to commence laying out their new Garden on the portions of the Mount Estate, lately alienated to them by Government, which lots numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 11, 12, 18, 19, 20, 21, on the Collector's Map, and on the portions of the same Estate they have purchased, or are about to purchase from Messrs. Bomanjee Pearjee Cama and Dhunjeebhoy Cursetjee and contemplating the enclosure of the North Mount Road within the new Garden; Notice of the same is hereby given to all persons residing adjacent to the said road: and it is required that all such persons having rights of way, &c., over the said road, inform the Society of these rights in order that the necessary steps may be forthwith taken to satisfy them.

GEORGE BIRDWOOD,
Secretary to the Agri-Horticultural Society.

Town Hall, 17th January 1862.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY, BOMBAY.

PICTURE GALLERY.

THE following Views taken in Switzerland and Savoy are in the best style of Coloured Lithography, and are mounted for framing.

CHAPEL OF WILLIAM TELL, Lucerne.
LA MER DE GLACE.
CHAMOUNY.
BRIEK NEAR ZERMATT.
CAUB AND PFALLTZ.
CHATEAU DE CHILLON.
STRATZSNFELS.
JUNG FRAU.
AIGUILLE VERTE ET DU DRU.
LE STAUBBACH.
CASCADE DE PISSEVACHE.
L' EIGER.
CHALET PRET DE BREIG.
LA PETITE CHUTE DE REICHENBACH.

The size of the above is 14½ by 11, Price each Rs. 8, or the set of fourteen, Rs. 100.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

SELLING OFF.

IN announcing their intention of giving up business in a short time, Messrs. PEAT & Co. beg respectfully to thank those Gentlemen, who have kindly honoured them with their custom during the past 14 years, and to solicit a continuance of that patronage during the time that the business will be carried on in Bombay.

R. P. & Co. find themselves compelled to give this notice, in order to collect without loss the large amount of outstation accounts, which are due to them and also to enable them to sell off their large and valuable stock.

They will however endeavour to advise their patrons and the Bombay public generally, that in future their business will be, as far as possible for

CASH ONLY.

A considerable reduction will be made in the prices of their present stock, and on all ready money transactions Discount will be allowed. Town accounts will in future be sent quarterly, subject to 5 per cent. discount for prompt payment.

No notice can be taken of Outstation orders unless accompanied by a remittance.

On hand,

A few "Peat's Saddles" very choice.
London-made Saddles from Rs. 35 upwards.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Bridles, fancy and plain.
A large and varied selection of Ladies and Gentlemen's Whips, gold, silver and plain mounts.
Plated, steel, brass and German silver Spurs.
Horse Clothing, Knee-caps, Brushes and other stable requisites.
Double and Single Harness of every description.
Harness blacking and jet, Compo, Boot top, powder paste and liquid, Waterproof and patent Varnish, of superior quality just received.
Railway Wrappers, Gaiters, Knickerbockers, Walking Sticks, Waist Belts, Military equipments of every kind, &c. &c., &c.

THE BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTORY will be carried on as usual.

Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes made to order on the shortest notice.

A large assortment always on hand.

Just received per Mail Steamer.

Patent Whip Sockets.
Rein Holders.
Regulation gilt Bosses, &c. for Royal Artillery, Royal Engineers, Staff Corps and Infantry Mounted Officers
Embroidered Stars and Crowns for Officers' Saddle cloths.

N. B.—A few serviceable strong Saddles, Rs. 35 Nett Cash.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital £2,000,000

FIRE Premiums for year 1856.....£151,73.
Do. do. 1857..... 175,00.
Do. do 1858..... 196,14.
Do. do. 1859..... 228,31.

Reserved Fund. £140,850

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. DETACHED BUNGALOWS AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE insured on very favourable terms.

Royal Insurance Company.

Life Branch.

THE undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c. &c., on intending applicants for Insurance.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELLs, & Co.,
Agents Royal Insurance Company.

Bombay, 1st November 1860.

TO SMOKERS.

NO. 2 MANILLA CHERUTS, at Rs. 40 per Thousand, or 20-8 per box of 500. Apply to

SORABJEE EDULJEE DUBASH.
10 Apolo Street, Fort.

1st February 1862.

Opening of Thornhill Brothers & Co. New Watch Making Establishment.

IT affords us pleasure to inform our numerous connexion that our NEW AND ENLARGED ESTABLISHMENT is now open where we trust the increased accommodation afforded will enable us fully to meet the acquirements of those who for the last ten years have kindly favored our old establishment as well as to extend the same advantages to many who were deprived of the opportunity of giving us their orders consequent on the former limited space.

Many facilities are now afforded for Ladies and Gentlemen to give their orders and to enable them to select from the various and extensive assortment of WATCHES, JEWELLERY, &c. which we expect will be found replete in all its branches.

We feel confident much satisfaction will be given in the execution of orders and in their quick despatch.

27, Medow Street, Fort Bombay.

NOTICE.

WILSON & Co. beg to inform the Public that they are running Transits from Ootacamund to Sankerydrug and vice versa.

Ponies, Tonjons, Palkees, Munchiels, &c. to be had on application to their Agent at Metapollium.

Ootacamund, 23rd December 1861.

ICE HOUSE NOTICE.

TO RAILWAY AND BUILDING CONTRACTORS.—Just landed and for sale, a small Invoice of Deal Planks, and Boards of varying thickness: also a lot of Railway Sleepers, Burnatized to guard against Decay or White ants.

For samples and particulars apply to.

JAMES REYNELL,
Bombay Ice House.

NOTICE.

ASSISTANTS are required in the Miscellaneous Department of our Business.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

Rampart Row.

HERBERT & Co.

HAVE opened their premises in Rampart Row, No. 2 and will carry on their extensive business as heretofore, dealing in all kinds of Scientific Instruments, Stationery, Books, Cutlery, Plated-ware, Engineers' and Surveyors' Requisites, &c., &c., of which a large and varied stock will always be kept on hand.

By every Mail H. & Co. are constantly receiving from their London Export House, Stationery, Music, Travellers' Requisites, newly published Books, portable instruments and manufactures of novel discovery, &c., to which they respectfully invite the attention of their Customers

HERBERT & Co.

Rampart Row, near Apollo Gate.

SHORTLY WILL BE PUBLISHED,

ESSAYS ON THE SACRED LANGUAGE, WRITINGS, AND RELIGION OF THE PARSEES, as introductory to the study of the Send-Avesta and the Zoroastrian Religion.

By Martin Haug, Dr. Phil.,

Superintendent of Sanscrit Studies in the Poona College, Honorary Member of the Bombay Branch Royal Asiatic Society, etc. In one handsome volume. 8vo. cloth.

Price Seven Rupees per Copy.

Contents.

I.—History of the Researches into the Sacred Writings and Religion of the Parsees from the earliest times down to the present.

II.—Outline of a Grammar of the Zend Language.

III.—The Zend-Avesta and its Contents (with Translations of some important pieces)

IV.—The Zoroastrian Religion as to its origin and developement.

*** Subscribers names received at the Office of the *Bombay Gazette.*

BOOKS FOR SALE.

	Rs.	A.
Cleve Hall, 2 vols....	1	12
Cobbet's English House-keeper	3	12
Lilly Dawson, 2 vols. By Mrs. Crowe ...	3	8
Boyes's Life and Books	3	4
Medical Regulations	1	8
Charles O'Malley; or the Irish Dragoon. By Charles Lever, 2 vols.	6	0
The Cabinet History of England, 13 vols. ...	20	0
Mrs. Beeton's Book of Household Management.	5	12
Picture Fables. By Otto Specter	3	4
Bunyan's Pilgrims Progress. By J. Offor ...	5	0
Do. do. With notes and Illust.	1	0
Influence of the Evil Genius	3	8
Gleig's Military History	4	0
Elements of Physical Science. By Frazer ...	3	0
Roderick Random. By Smoll

Commercial Gazette.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
Saturday, 1st February 1862.

EXCHANGE.

On what Place.	Terms.		Rates.
London (Credits)	6 months' sight ...	2s. 3d.	
Do. Documents ...	Do. do. ...	2s. 013/16 to 2s. 3d	
Do. Bank Rates ...	Do. do. ...	2s. 09/16d. to 2s. 3d	
Calcutta	sight	100	
Madras	30 do. do.	99½	
China	60 do. do.	Rs. 214 per $100	

SHARES.

Names	Paid up.	Last Half-yearly Dividend	Rates
	Rs.		
Bombay Bank	1,000	5 per cent	68 Prm. ex Div.
Madras Bank	1,000	2½ do.	25 do.
Agra Bank	500	7 do.	70 do.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	7 do.	100
Commercial Bank	500	4½ do.	133
Mercantile Bank	250	5 do.	30½
Central Bank of W. India..	150	2½ do.	2½ Dis.
Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, Consolidated Shares	218.3.0	2½ do.	Rs. 25 Pmh. Dis.
Do. New Shares	87.4.4	2½ do.	Rs. 13 do.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway	1,000	2½ do.	Nomi. [sh. Div.
Hydraulic Press Company ..	4,000	350 p. sh.	Rs. 250 Dis. p.
Apollo Press Company ...	11,000	1,650 pf sh.	Rs. 20,000 do.
Colaba Press Company ...	2,700	300 do.	Rs. 5,500 do.
Colaba Land Company ...	10,000	00 pf sh.	Rs. 11,000 do
Elphinstone Land Company	5,100	200 pf sh.	Rs. 4,500 do.
Bombay Steam Navigation Company	500	32 do.	Rs. 350 dis.
Spinning and Weaving Co.	5,000	1,000 do.	Rs. 500 pf sh.
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company ..	2,500	[¼ Annu. 450 pf sh.	[Prem. Nom. Rs. 860 Div
Do. New Shares	625	.....	Rs. 150 Prem.
Victoria Spinning Company	5,000	.....	Rs. 130 p. sh. Nominal.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Company	500	.....	Rs. 300 Dis.
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company ..	400	.....	Rs. 300 do.
Manockjee Petit's Spinning and Weaving Company..	550	.....	Rs. 105 do.
Throstle Mill Company ...	4,000	.....	300 Dis.
Bombay United Spinning Company	4,500	.....	Nominal.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan.....	90
,, Loan 1835-36.....	90
,, Loan 1842-43.....	90
,, Loan 1854-55.....	90
New Five Per Cent. Loan.....	100¾
Five and a Half Per Cent. Loan.....	107½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each.....	Rs. 10-4
Bank of England Notes.....	Nominal.
Spanish Dollars	Rs. 230 Nominal.
Carolus.....	,, 250 do.
Mexican Dollars.....	,, 227 do.
German Crowns.....	,, 213½ do.
Five Franc Pieces	,, 204
Bar Silver.....	,, 106
Gold Leaf	,, 16-8

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton).....£3 10s. 0d. to £3 15s. 0d.	
,, (Seeds) .....£2 7s. 6d. to £2 10s. 0d.	
To London (Cotton) .....£3 5s. 0d. to £3 7s. 6d.	
,, (Seeds) .....£2 10s. 0d. to £2 15s. 0d.	
To Rice Ports .....£3 15s. 0d.	
To China .....Rs. 10 per candy.	
To Clyde .....£3 5s.	

PRICES CURRENT (JANUARY 30th 1862.)

COTTON :	Per candy.
Broach, Surat, and Jumboosur,.....	at Rs. 170 to 172
Dholleru, Bhownuggur, ...	,, 170 to 175
Oomrawuttee	,, 160 to 170
Barsee, ...	,, 155 to 160
Khandeish, ...	,, 150 to 152
Mangalore, ...	,, 158 to 160
Varawul, ...	,, 158 to 160
Compta, ...	,, 173 to 174
Sawgined Dhurwar	,, 228 to 230
OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1500.	
SEEDS—Linseed, Candeish .....at Rs. 5-9 to 5-10 per cwt.	
Rapeseed, Guzerat ,, 6-10 to 6-12 ,,	
Gingelly mixed (Black and White) ,, 24 to 25	
,, 33 to 34	

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA IN 1833.
Incorporated June 1857, *by Letters Patent under 7 and 8 Victoria, C.* 112.

HEAD OFFICE.....LONDON.
GENERAL MANAGER..... M. BALFOUR, Esq., in India.
BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, KURRACHEE, UMRITSUR, SHANGHAI, and HONG-KONG.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVE FUND, £200,000 (TWENTY LAKHS OF RUPEES.)
HEAD OFFICE LONDON.

Manager at Bombay ..... H. B. MACCULLOCH, Esq.
Officiating *Manager at Calcutta* ... H. G. DUNLOP, Esq.
Manager at Madras ..... E. MORRIS, Esq.
do. Agra ..... W. BIRCH, Esq.
do. Kurrachee... R. E. W. BAKER, Esq.
do. Lahore ..... HECTOR GOUW, Esq.
do. Umritsur ... T. HAILEY, Esq.
do. Hong-kong ... H. NOBLE, Esq.
do. Shanghai ... H. TORDER, Esq.

THE BOMBAY MANAGER of the AGRA AND U. S. BANK, LIMITED, is authorised to draw on the undermentioned establishments :—
THE LONDON & WESTMINSTER BANK.
THE ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF IRELAND (and Branches.)
THE BOMBAY BRANCH, makes advances on the pledge and deposit of Government Paper.
THE BANK GRANTS DRAFTS at Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe. The following are the current rates of Exchange:—

On London at 6 months' sight.	2s. 0¾d.
,, 4 months' sight.....	2s. 0¾d.
,, 3 months' sight.....	2s.
,, 2 months' sight.....	1s. 11½d.
,, 1 month's sight	1s. 11½d.
,, On demand	
On Scotland	1s. 11½d.
On Ireland	
On Calcutta	1s. 11¾d.

The London General Manager will generally, if desired, be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.
THE BANK draws Demand Bills and grants drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Umritsur, Hong-Kong, and Shanghai.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current, Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000, or above Rs. 10,000 per annum, per annum.
2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent per annum
3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.
4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.
Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.
Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.
No Interest allowed on Current account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.
The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the DIRECTORS may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.
The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.
Parties making remittances to the Banks should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable.*

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes the Interest and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.
On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.
To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.
All Orders or Hoondies should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, Limited, or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the remittance is to be made, *(if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.
NOTICE.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes of the several Loans of the Indian Government, and enfacement for payment of the interest in London.
Drafts for Lacs and upwards on such Government Promissory Notes, on the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for encashment at current rates of Exchange, or for realization in India, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, where constituents can also deposit their securities for safe custody.
Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, Limited, Bombay,*" and to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to him.
A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Kurrachee. Mr. R. E. W. Baker, Manager) for the transaction of business in all its Branches.

H. B. MACCULLOCH,
Manager.

Bombay, 6th January 1862.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.
On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. ,, 6 ,, ,, 3 ,, ,,
Do. ,, 12 ,, ,, 6 ,, ,,

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight 2s. 0¾d. per Rupee.
Ditto at 4 ditto 2s. 0¾d. do.
Ditto at 3 ditto 2s. 0¾. do.
Ditto at 2 ditto 1s. 11¾d. do.
Ditto at 1 ditto 1s. 11¾. do.
Ditto Sight ditto 1s. 11¾d. do.

Drafts at 4 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payment on demand.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities per cent. on the amount realised or invested.
The Bank receives Government or other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.
On Interest or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.
On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission.

Hours of business.....	10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Saturdays	10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK,
Manager.

Bombay, 15th January 1862.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER
Head Office—No. 70, Threadne ,, London.
Paid up Capital—£644,000.
T. A. MITCHELL, Esq., M. P., *Chairman.*
Deputy Chairman.
London Bankers { The Bank of England. The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies
Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates viz :—

6 months' sight not under £50, at 2s. 0¾d. per Rupee.			
4 months' sight not under £50, at 2s. 0¾d. ,,			
3 months' sight not under £50, at 2s. 0¾. ,,			
2 months' sight not under £50, at 1s. 11¾d. ,,			
1 months's sight not under £50, at 1s. 11¾. ,,			
On demand			
All drafts to be paid for, on delivery, at the Bank's Office.			

Interest is allowed on Floating Deposits (CURRENT ACCOUNTS) at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows :—

Repayable on one sum, at 3 months' notice, 4 per cent.	
Do. do. 6 do. 5 ,,	
Do. do. 12 do. 6 ,,	

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits under Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency undertakes to realise Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency without charge, for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on the City Bank, London.
All Orders, for sale (or realisation), to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.
The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.
On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. on amount charged if the amounts be paid in India remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.
On delivering up of securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent. commission.
Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

ANTHONY MORRISON,
Acting Agent.

January 3rd, 1862.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, als o Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange :—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s. 0¾d. per Rupee.
,, 4 do.	2s. 0¾d. ,,
,, 3 do.	2s. 0¾. ,,
,, 2 do.	1s. 11¾d. ,,
,, 1 do.	1s. 11¾. ,,
,, On demand	1s. 11¾d. ,,
On Scotland do.	
On Ireland do.	
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe, Overland, at 1 day's sight	1s. 11¾d. ,,

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payment on demand.
The Bank also grants Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.
Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postages, of one per cent.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts	2 per cent.
On Deposits payable on demand, subject to a commission of ¼ per cent. on amounts withdrawn	4 ,,
Deposits for 3 months	4 ,,
Do. do. 6 do.	5 ,,
Do do. 12 do.	6 ,,

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000, or on Deposits over Rs 50,000, unless by special agreement.
No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realises Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms :—
If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold, on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.
Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares, ¼ per cent.

HARRY JOHN,
Agent.

Bombay, 3rd January 1862.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on Demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand ; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.
The Current rates of Exchange are :—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s. 0¾d. per Rupee.
,, 4 do.	2s. 0¾d. do.
,, 3 do.	2s. 0¾. do.
,, 2 do.	1s. 11¾d. do.
,, 1 do.	1s. 11¾. do.
,, on demand	1s. 11¾d. do.
On Scotland do.	
On Ireland do.	
On Paris, at 5 days' sight	1s. 11¾d. do.
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe	1s. 11¾d. do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50 nor under £20 are only drawn for on Demand.
Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.
The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

DEPOSITS.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms :—
Repayable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards ..... 2 per ct. per annum.
Do. in one sum, at 3 months' notice..... 3 ,, ,,
Do. do. 6 do. ..... 4 ,, ,,
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 5 ,, ,,
No Interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on deposits over Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Corporation undertake Remittance money to Europe by each Overland Mail, free of charge.
Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order,*" and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made, *(if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is ¼ per cent. on the amount invested or realized, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.
The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charges, and will draw Interests and Dividends on the same as they fall due, on the following terms :—
If to be remitted through the Corporation... Without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of..... ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper out of safe custody..... ¼ per cent.

Hours of business..... 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturday ..... 10 to 1 do.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

Messrs. Finlay and Co. will grant Drafts on the Corporation as negotiate Bills payable in London and Bombay.
Bombay 3rd January 1862

Shipping Intelligence.

BOMBAY.

Arrivals.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM
Jan. 30	Bencoolen.....	Chambers ...	Liverpool 26 Oct.
31	Beechworth	Frain	Liverpool 8 Sept.
	Telegraph (s)	Kidder	Surat 30 Jan.

Departure.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	TO
Jan. 31	King Lear	Crondole	London.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Steamer *Telegraph*, from Surat—135 Natives.

Port Clearance.

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday :—
Brig *Esperance*, Nicolas, bound to Belle Isle.
Ship *Charger*, J. Smith, bound to Liverpool.

Commenced Loading.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Ship *Tudor*, for Liverpool.
Ship *Minerva*, for London.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, Friday, 31st January 1862.

For London.

Gibson Craig.—170 bales Cotton, 595 cwt., 33 bales Wool, 99 cwt., Nessy Curumsy ; 1,200 bags Linseed, 1,800 cwt., A. Bell and Co.

Agricola.—250 bales Hemp, 625 cwt., Dhunjeebhoy Aspundiar and Co.

Robert Lowe.—550 bags Rapeseed, 928 cwt. 14 lbs., S. Burstall and Co. ; 500 bags Linseed, 250 cwt., S. Burstall and Co.

Her Majesty.—687 bags Linseed, 1,113½ cwt, W. Nicol and Co.

Scotia.—92 cases Olibanum, 191 cwt. 1 qr. 14 lbs., Coove jee Mowjee.

Minerva.—725 bags Linseed, 1,268½ cwt., S. Burstall and Co.

Vernon.—1,200 bags Linseed, 1,800 cwt., Muthoora-dass Toolsidass.

For Liverpool.

Mornington.—500 small bags Linseed, 250 cwt., Combier Son and Co.

Natolia.—100 bales Cotton, 300 cwt., Meer Sausoon Moosy ; 50 bales Wool, 150 cwt., Ramjee Jeatha , 500 small bags Linseed, 250 cwt., Combier Son and Co.

Typhoon.—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., George S. King and Co.

General Neil.—205 bales Cotton, 717½ cwt., Goculdass Tezpall ; 500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Jewraz Balloo.

Peter Maxwell.—65 bales Cotton, 227½ cwt., Virjeevun Vullubdass ; 50 bales Wool, 150 cwt., Lalldass Chubildass.

Gertrude.—200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Goolam Hosen Tezga ; 400 bags Linseed, 600 cwt., Visram Kessowjee.

Concordia.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Trecumjee Veljiee and Co.

Protector.—100 bags Galls, 150 cwt., Dewjee Muckany ; 250 bales Cotton 875 cwt., David Sassoon and Co. ; 375 bags Linseed, 562½ cwt., Nattaram Poonjaram.

Herald.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., David Sassoon and Co.

Recorder.—150 bales Cotton, 525 cwt., David Sassoon and Co.

Egeria.—200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Jewraz Balloo ; 60 bales Wool, 180 cwt., Kessowjee Petamber ; 105 Cotton, 367½ cwt., Jeatha Lutha ; 50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Thara Khimjee ; 125 bales Cotton, 437½ cwt., Luckmechund Nursy Sons.

Tudor.—3,900 bags Linseed, 5,850 cwt., John Clover and Co.

Uncas.—490 bundles Coir Yarn, 68 cwt., Vithuldass Goculdass.

Morina.—50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Logati and Co.

Red Jacket.—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Leggatt and Co.

Venitia.—1,040 packages Coir Yarn, 86 cwt., Muegsh Pandoorng.

Startled Fawn.—60 bales Cotton, 210 cwt., Mooljee Morarjee.

Mindora.—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Merwanjee Framjee.

For Havre.

Hellen Morrow.—500 bales Cotton, Tigerseed, 439 cwt. 1 qr. 4 lbs., S. Tyebjee and Co ; 125 bales Cotton, 437½ cwt., Judoo Ragowjee.

For Belle Isle.

Esperance.—14 cases Indigo, 61 mds. S. Tyebjee & Co.

For Calcutta.

Futtay Raimon.—47 packages Dry Fish, 47 cwt., Mitha Munjee ; loose Malabar Sandalwood, 120 cwt. Hajee Cadoo Jusub ; 2 cases Persian Spirit, 100 bottles Hormuzar Ardaseer ; 25 packages Cloves, 30 cwt., 10 packages Almonds, 20 cwt., 21 packages China Crockery, 19 cwt., Rahimbhoy Razpall.

STATIONS OF H. M.'s INDIAN NAVY.

1450	Ajdaha, 20 (flag-ship), Frushard	... Bombay.
800	Assaye, 10 (paddle), Adams ...	... England.
204	Assyria, 6 (paddle), Forster ...	... Out of Commission.
240	Auckland, 9 (paddle), Dempster ...	... Persian Gulf.
	Augusta, 6 (schooner)	... Bombay.
664	Berenice, 2 (paddle), Holt ...	... Bombay.
490	Cheasuis, 2 (paddle), Walton.....	... River Indus.
420	Clive, 14 (sloop), Lloyd	... Bombay.
300	Clyde, 3 (screw gun-boat), Mitchison	Bombay.
204	Comet, 2 (p gun-boat), Collingwood	River Euphrates.
182	Constance, 3 (schooner), Dowman ...	Aden.
1026	Coromandel 4 (screws), Batt ...	... Andaman Islands
205	Curnetjee, (flat) Shaw	... River Indus.
142	Elibussie, (yacht), Hopkins ...	... Bombay (in dock)
287	Elphinstone, 12 (sloop), Etheridge...	Persian Gulf.
99	Emily, 2 (schooner), Evans ...	... Madras.
274	Ethersey, (flat), Mclaren	River Indus.
235	Euphrates, (survey ship), Williams...	Out of Commission
495	Falkland, 12 (corvette), Fraser...	... Bombay.
1450	Fecoor, 13 (paddle), Tronson ...	... Calcutta.
610	Feeze, 2 (paddle), Mackenzie ...	... River Indus.
175	Goolamar, (paddle yacht), Necoda ...	Bombay.
90	Georgiana, J. B. Bewsher, 2 (tender)	Persian Gulf.
610	Haveiock, 2 (paddle), Davies ...	... River Indus.
300	Hugh Rose, (gun boat) Wood ...	Persian Gulf.
	Hornet, Dayman, (S. Sloop) ...	Bombay.
522	Indus, 2 (paddle), Tickie ...	... Nesbe.
492	Jhelum, 2 (paddle), Peck	... River Indus.
151	Keddy warry, (flat)	Guard Vessel, Kurrachee.
	Kotee, (flat), O'Brien	... River Indus.
700	Lady Canning, (paddle), James ...	Andaman Islands.
200	Lady Falkland, (paddle), Tarleton ...	Bombay.
157	Mahi, 3 (schooner), Gardiner ...	... Aden.
467	Marie, (schooner)	... Bombay.
145	Napier, 2 (paddle), Stevenson ...	River Indus.
49	Nerbudda, (schooner), ...	... Karrachee.
204	Nimrod, 2 (paddle), Linton ...	... River Indus.
610	Outrum, (paddle), Neal	... River Indus.
335	Planet, 1 (paddle), Fletcher... ...	... River Indus.
140	Pleiad, (screw), White..... ...	... Bombay.
1246	Prince Arthur, (screw), Walker ...	Bombay.
809	Punjaub, 10, Foulerton	... England.
208	Raven, (flat), Bridge Williams...	... River Indus.
335	Satellite, 1 (paddle), Harrison...	... River Indus.
960	Semiramis, 8 (paddle), Worsley ...	Zanzibar.
610	Sir Henry Lawrence, 2 (paddle), Jones.	River Indus.
49	Snake, 1 (paddle), Rogers	Bombay Harbour.
258	Tigris, 5 (origantine), Dyer ...	Persian Gulf
705	Victoria, 4 (paddle), Chitty	Bombay.
1093	Zenobia, 9 (paddle), Grattenden ...	Aden.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

[c.l. signifies "commenced loading."]

FOR LONDON.

658	Agricola—Merwanjee Nasserwanjee.	(c. l. Jan. 18)
534	Castlebalmo—Merwanjee Nasserwanjee.	(c. l. Jan. 10)
501	Caroline Agnes, Oyenstone—Forbes & Co.	(c. l. Jan. 21)
980	Gibson Craig. Smith—Barstail & Co.	(c. l. Jan. 15)
829	Minerva, Merryman—Remington & Co.	(c. l. Jan. 31)
629	Scaffield, Mackay—D. H. Canna & Co.	(c. l. Jan. 16)
891	Vernon, Jones—Wallace & Co.	(c. l. Jan. 29)

FOR LONDON VIA KURRACHEE.

1112	Her Majesty, G. F. Seymour—Leckie & Co,	
850	Lounderdale, Bowers—Leckie & Co.	(c. l. Jan. 22)
1277	Robert Lowe (s), Congaton—W. Nicol & Co.	(c.l Jan. 28)

FOR LIVERPOOL.

869	Armor, J. Potts—Hinchliffe, Steuart & Co.	(c. l. Dec. 19)
1068	Black Eagle, Mearnes—Rennie Scovell & Co.	
900	Cameronian, Sadler—Leggatt & Co.	
1060	Charger, Smyth—Rennie, scovell & Co.	(c. l. Dec. 30)
936	Clara Wheeler, Hillis—Lawrence & Co.	
972	Concordia, Ross—Ewart, Latham & Co.	(c. l. Dec. 14)
852	Crescent City—A. H. Huschke & Co.	(c. l. Jan. 27)
519	Early Dawn, Ewis—A. H. Huschke & Co.	
1066	Egeria, Pollock—Coupland & Co.	
1250	Feronia, Hutchinson—Finlay Scott & Co.	
970	General Neil, Clark.—W. & A. Graham & Co.	(c.l.Jan.9)
1300	Gertrude, Congdon—J. P. Cornforth.	(c. l. Jan. 27)
1199	Herald, Sumitte—Lawrence & Co.	(c. l. Jan. 13)
1331	Mindora, W. Flett—Ewart, Latham & Co.	(c. l. Dec. 5)
643	Moreno, White—Wallace & Co.	(c. l. Jan. 22)
1140	Mornington, Lyce—W. Nicol & Co.	
845	Madge Wildfire, Tate—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	
1275	Nagasaki, MacKay—Coupland & Co.	
1075	Natotia, Maguire Ewart, Lenham & Co.	(c. l. Dec. 13)
1343	Peter Maxwell, Marshall—Ewart Latham & Co.	(c.l.Jan.9)
1372	Protector, S. Clarke—Dassabhoy Merwanjee & Co.	
1069	Queen of the North—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	(c. l. Dec. 5)
1650	Queen of the Seas—Rennie Scovell & Co.	
628	Recorder, Osborn—Grey & Co.	(c. l. Jan. 20)
573	Rubin, Rice—Lawrence & Co.	
2035	Red Jacket, Billing—Lawrence & Co.	
787	Silesia, Martin—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	(c. l. Dec. 21)
1161	Startled Fawn, Lauther—Lyon Brothers & Co.	(c. l. Jan. 9)
1800	Tudor, Wherland—Killick, Nixon & Co.	(c. l. Jan. 31)
1310	Typhoon, White—Lawrence & Co.	(c. l. Dec. 19)
1320	Uncas, Boag—Dirom Hunter & Co.	(c. l. Dec. 12)
560	Venetia, Bowen—Leckie & Co.	(c. l. Jan. 8)

FOR HULL PORTS.

669	Muskwa, Thal—J. P. Cornforth & Co.	

FOR HAVRE.

394	Helen Morrow, Mather—W. Nicol & Co.	(c. l. Jan. 22)

FOR BELLE ISLE OR ORDERS.

396	Esperance, Nicolas—S. Tyebjee & Co.	(c. l. Jan. 2)

FOR CHINA.

635	Lancefield, (s) A. Hutchinson—Remington & Co.	

FOR ACCRA.

356	Amherst, Shawe—W. Nicol & Co.	(c. l. Jan. 23)

FOR ARYAN.

820	Redan, Evans—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	

FOR CALCUTTA.

1351	Catherine Glen, Purdy—Canjee Lilladhur.	(c. l. Jan. 14)
819	Futtay Rahaman—Woosman Cowjea.	(c. l. Jan. 23)
524	Morning Star, J. Tavarner—Canjee Lilladhur.	

FOR MAURITIUS.

345	Japan, R. Henderson—H. M. Scotch.	(c. l. Jan. 18)
582	Euphemius, Shepherd—H. E. Adon.	(c. l. Jan. 27)

FOR PERSIAN GULF.

Mahomedy, Nacoda—S. M. Abdool Lutiff. (c. l. Oct. 7)

FOR JUDDA.

513	Fazel Currim, Nacoda—H. E. Cadoo.	(c. l. Dec. 9)
300	Futtay Sultan,—H. J. Noor Mahomed.	(c. l. Jan. 2)

FOR KURRACHEE.

450	Scindian, (s) G. M. Beyts—R. S. N. Co.	(c. l. Jan. 22)

FOR COLUMBO.

450	Colbert, Bommelar—Dossabhoy Cursetjee.	

FOR CALICUT.

591	Southern Cross, Brisow—W. Nicol & Co.	

NOT FIXED.

744	Admiral, Clarke—B. F. Cama.	
1043	Agenoria, P. Johnson—Pes. Cassels & Co.	
1091	Algiers, Morris—Rennie Scovell & O. Co.	
900	Allum Ghir, G. Henderson—H. A. Noor Mahomed.	
672	Ally, Shepherd—H. E Cadoo.	
530	Anna Humberson, Reiffa—W Nicol & Co.	
1206	Beechworth, Frain—Rennie, S ovell & Co.	
1415	Bencoolen, Chambers—E. Bates & Co.	
1346	Bosphorus, Murphy—Ritchie Steuart & Co.	
487	Celestial Breeze, Quilhampton—H. S. Arbee.	
2020	Challenge, Thorndike—Steams, Hobart & Co.	
209	Champion, Ow-n—Jewraz Sazen.	
853	Clendon, Fentie—Martin, Young & Co.	
587	Colonel, Gibson—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.	
344	Coromandel, Baudry—J. N. Wadia Sons & Co.	
390	Dadloy, Nacoda—G. M. Abdool.	
328	Damsanah, Calder—Remington & Co.	
1919	Earl of Clare, Wilson—R. Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy & Co.	
1240	Futtay Rahmanee, Nacoda—Carsondass Verdass.	
799	Glowworm, Hogues.	
477	Good Success, Magregor—Sir J. Jejeebhoy Sons & Co.	
1000	Iskunderdin, Mahomed.	
1418	Jacob A. Westerwelt, Anderson—W. Nicol & Co.	
528	Jane s Brunt,

Bhugwandass Purshotumdass, Esq.,—That the following gentlemen be elected members of the Municipal and Finance Committee :—

James Gibbs, Esq.; M. H. Scott, Esq.; T. F. Gray, Esq.; E. Heycock, Esq.; the Hon. J. Sunkersett, ; Cowasjee Jehangerjee, Esq.; Sorabjee Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Esq.; and Mungaldass Nathoobhoy, Esq.

Proposed by T. F. Gray, Esquire, and seconded by Dhunjeebhoy Framjee Esq.,—That the following gentlemen be elected members of the Vehar Water Works committee.

Lieutenant-Colonel Marriott, Major R. P. Malcolm, E. Heycock, Esq., Cowasjee Jehangerjee, Esq., Sorabjee Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Esq., and Venayekrow Jugonnathjee, Esq.

Mr. Gibbs' motion that "the Town and Island of Bombay having been now in the possession of the British for nearly two centuries, that the time has arrived when the Police authorities should take measures to prevent coolies and others from going about the public thoroughfares in a state closely bordering on absolute nudity,—was withdrawn for the present.

THE BOMBAY THEATRE.

This Theatre opened on Thursday night under the management of Mr. F. Bury, and under the immediate patronage of the Hon'ble W. E. Frere, who of course was present, as well as several other Hon'ble gentlemen, besides a large number of ladies and gentlemen. The audience was not only highly respectable but as the same time numerous, the house being well filled, especially in the dress circle where there was not a vacant seat to be found. The house has been thoroughly cleansed and redecorated, the front has been fitted up with considerable taste, the improvements extend to the stage as well as to that portion of the Theatre occupied by the audience. The scenery is both new and the stage appointments have been well looked to, and are in keeping with the other very marked improvements of the establishment. The opening night augurs well for the management and shews, without doubt, that the public are not indifferent to the claims that may be set forth by any spirited manager who is able and willing to cater for the amusement of the play going portion of the community. We understand that there was some considerable embarrassment occasioned by some two or three of the gentlemen amateurs throwing up their parts, almost at the eleventh hour. Fortunately however other gentlemen came forward and volunteered to supply their places. After the overture, the Manager, Mr. Bury, stepped in front of the curtain and delivered the opening address, written for the occasion by Colonel Boyé.

To aid the Drama's glorious cause
A band of chosen warriors will before you stand,
Here in their citadel their banners raise
Wit for their arms, their victory, your praise.
Yet would we vaunt not—scant is th' repast
With which to-night we seek to break your fast;
Yet slight not, gentle friends, our lowly food,
Though plain, 'tis wholesome, harmless, if not good.
No tragic strains have we to meet the ear,
We boast no Hamlets, nor no Hotspurs here,
No Lear, with sigh, and groan, and sudden start
To paint the anguish of an aching heart.
No jealous Moor, the dupe of knavery's force,
No crook'd-back tyrant shouting for a horse,
No poisoned bowls, no air-drawn dagger's blade,
Or other implements of murder's trade
With which to rend your ears, and split your heads
Then send you weary, weeping to your beds.
Such noble work for abler hands we leave,
Whilst we by humbler means our end achieve,
Content with Thomas' aid, and motley wear,
To throw a bridge across the gulf of care,
Smooth pleasure's path, and with dramatic earth
Meadian to the road to mirth.
Should these endeavours meet with but success,
And your approval our weak efforts bless,
Should cheering plaudits our hearts well-earned applause
Attest your interest in the Drama's cause,
Oh, doubt not, but that cause shall yet revive.
And 'neath your culture, blossom, bloom and thrive.

The performance commenced with the comedy of "A Wonderful Woman," which was very creditably performed, the Manager impersonating the principal character, *the Marquis De Frontignac* in his usual style of excellence. The part of *Crepin* was very naturally rendered by *Mr Jones*, and stamps that gentleman as being an actor of no ordinary acquirements. *Miss M. Oliver* sustained the character of *Madame Hortense Bertaud* in a most admirable manner, the subordinate characters were very creditably filled, considering the disappointments to which the management was subjected. The entertainment concluded with the farce entitled,—"His Last Legs" in which *Mr. Bury* played *Mr. Felix O'Callaghan*, and managed to keep the house in a roar to the end. *Miss M. Oliver* as *Mrs. Montague* looked and played as charming as ever. The audience appeared to be well pleased with the entertainment. We wish Mr. Bury every success in his undertaking, feeling assured that he will do all in his power to deserve it.

VICTORIA MUSEUM AND GARDEN'S COMMITTEE.

PRINCE ALBERT'S FUND.

MINUTES of a General meeting of the Victoria Museum and Garden's Committee, held in the Durbar Room, Town Hall, on Thursday, the 30th instant, at 3 P. M.

Present.

The Hon'ble Jugonnathjee Sunkersett, President in the chair.

Members.

Bomanjee Hormusjee Wadia, Esq.; The Hon'ble Sett Premabhaee Hemabhaee; Rao Bahadoor Mugganbhaee Jurrumchund; Sett Oomabhaee Huttising Esq.; Framjee Nasserwanjee, Esq.; Dossabhoy Framjee Cama, Esq.; Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Esq.; Dinshaw Manockjee, Esq.; Braz Fernandes, Esq.; Bomanjee Jejeebhoy, Esq.; D. J. Kennelly, Esq.; C. Forjett, Esq. Cazee Mahomed Yoosoof Moorgay, Esq.; and Mungaldass Nuthoobhoy, Esq.

Minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

The HON'BLE PRESIDENT then said :—Gentleman, At the meeting held in the Town Hall last Friday, for the purpose of adopting an address of condolence to Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen on the death of Her Illustrious Consort, it was the general desire was expressed that something should be done to commemorate visibly amongst us the name and our appreciation of the admirable virtues, of the distinguished dead. After the public meeting several of us now present consulted on the course to be pursued, and I now venture to submit for your consideration, and I trust approval, what we then determined should be done. We thought at first of calling another Sheriff's meeting; but the Commitee of the Victoria Museum and Gardens being already in existence, and the most suitable memorial we could raise being obviously a Museum, we determined to submit to the Committee that the fund already at their disposal should be increased by a fresh appeal to the public, and that the permission of Her Most Gracious Majesty should be solicited for our associating with Her's the name of Her Most Illustrious Consort, in the proposed Institutiom, under the name of "The Victoria and Albert Museum."

The late lamented Prince may be considered the founder of economic museums, and certainly he revolutionized the arts and manufactures of Great Britain; and what Her Most Gracious Majesty's wishes would be as regards what we have proposed, may be judged from the following letter addressed to Mr. C. W. Dilke, one of the vice-presidents of the Royal Horticultural Society, and read at a recent meeting of that body :—

OSBORNE, December 21, 1861.

MY DEAR DILKE,—The Queen has directed me to inform you that it is Her Majesty's wish that the Horticultural Gardens should be considered as under her peculiar and personal patronage and protection. The only consolation that Her Maiesty can hope to find for the rest of her life, under her bitter and hopeless bereavement, is to endeavour to carry out the wishes and intentions of her beloved husband. The Queen well knows the deep interest that he took in this undertaking and would wish to have periodical reports sent to her Majesty of the progress and proceedings of the Society.—Sincerely yours,

C. B. PHIPPS.

Gentlemen, I have only to add that we propose limiting each subscription to Rs. 150, and if what we realize warrants it, to apply for permission to have the Museum made a Royal Institution under the name of "The Royal Victoria and Albert Museum." You already know that Government have aided us with one lac of Rupees.

The proposition was seconded by the Hon'ble Sett Premabai Hemabai, and unanimously carried.

A letter was then read from Government intimating their donation of one lac of rupees to the Committee, and conveying the desire of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, that Government "should in no way become responsible for the execution of the design," and that the Committee "are to be left to select their own plans, and to carry out the undertaking on their sole responsibility." The Secretaries were directed to communicate the warmest thanks of the Committee to Government for their munificant and opportune aid.

Major Wilkins' plan having again been brought under consideration, it was resolved, that in consideration of the letter just read, and of the cost of such a building, the Committee still consider that it is beyond their power to attempt the proposed Museum in the Gothic style. The Committee therefore continue to adhere to the Italian style—and that with reference to the plans in that style now before Government, that the Joint Secretaries be directed to inform Government that others in the same style, but on a larger estimate will be immediately prepared, and to solicit Government to suspend any decision until these are submitted. The subject of a site was then discussed, and it was resolved that the Secretaries be directed to again address Government on the subject and that a deputation of the committee wait on His Excellency Governor on the same subject on the first opportunity.

The Secretaries were directed to publish the day's proceedings for public information. The best thanks of the Committee having been voted to the Hon'ble President, the meeting adjourned *sine die.*

(Signed) BHAWOO DAJEE.
GEORGE BIRDWOOD.

The subscriptions to the Prince Albert Fund will be advertised as paid up.

MARINE COURT OF ENQUIRY.

Thursday, 30th January 1862.

(BEFORE W. CRAWFORD, ESQ., CHAIRMAN, AND CAPTAIN BARKER, MASTER ATTENDANT, MEMBER.)

This court met in pursuance of an order from H. E. the Governor in Council for the purpose of conducting an investigation into the circumstances of a complaint preferred against the master of the ship *Amherst.*

Mr. Kelly appeared for the defendant, Captain Henderson.

The Chairmain read a letter from Captain Hayman, which had been sent into Government, in which he expressed an opinion that considerable cruelty had been practised towards the crew of the ship by Captain Henderson and therefore begged to have the case fully investigated.

Mr Kelly said that the Court had not jurisdiction in the case.

The Court overruled the objection.

Soolimun Khemjee, a calasee, belonging to the ship *Amherst*, stated that he and several others shipped on board the above vessel about eight or nine months ago for a voyage to Penang. On their arrival at that place they proceeded to a port in the Madras Presidency (Mohamed Bunder), where they discharged a quantity of betel-nuts. From thence they proceeded to Moulmein. On the voyage the captain beat them, and prevented them from getting their food at the proper time. Witness and others were repeatedly assaulted with sticks, both by the master and the mate, the captain struck them with anything that came in his way, he had been struck with a rope and with a belaying pin both on his head, arms and other parts of the body, his arm was not broken but was much swollen. The crew refused to go on board at Moulmein and were in consequence taken before the Magistrate who sent them to jail for a month. There were twelve of them; at the expiration of that time they were brought before the magistrate again, he advised them to go to work, they refused to go on board, and complained of the oppression of the captain, the magistrate told them that they must go, and sent them on board. They remained on board for three days, without doing any work, when they were again taken before the magistrate, who asked them if they would go on board and work, and told them if they did not go back he would confine them again, as they did not go, he sent them to jail again for two months. At that time their boxes and clothes were on board, and there were a month and a half wages due to them About five or seven days after the second commitment a sergeant came and removed them in handcuffs to the police office, and from thence towards the bunder saying "that they must again go on board as the magistrate had ordered it," they told him to take them before the magistrate again, or that they would not go on board. They then sat down near the Police office, when about ten or fifteen sepoys came and handcuffed them and struck them with sticks, and compelled them to go on board, where they were confined for about seven days. At about eight o'clock the same evening the witness and two other calasees had their handcuffs removed when their hands were held behind their backs and the handcuffs put on again, and the hands of the three tied together with a rope just above the handcuffs, they were then hoisted up to the boom used for spreading the awning. They were only hoisted a few inches from the deck, and were kept there about an hour and three quarters, suffering very much all the time, and crying to the captain to release them. He (the captain) on the contrary walking up and down the deck but instead of so doing he struck and poked them with a stick and said "hold your tongue you pigs" and "that there was no magistrate there." They were untied at about a quarter to ten o'clock, and put in chains on the poop. The anchor was then weighed by some labourers, and when they proceeded to sea the labourers were landed in a pilot boat. Witness was released on the sixth or seventh day, three days after that three others were released, they were all released by the ninth day. With the exception of the captain and the carpenter all the rest were natives on board Altogether there were twenty-two persons in the ship which included two lady passengers. From Moulmein to Bombay they were not assaulted but were abused and double worked, the two ladies told them that if they were summoned, they would state what they knew of the case.

Cross-examined by Mr. Kelly.—They signed articles in Bombay in the presence of the shipping master, and the discharge papers were also signed in his office, they had not received above half of the wages due to them. Mr. Hayman of the shipping office told them to complain here, and complain. On the return voyage they had very bad weather and was in consequence kept at the pumps, they had gales of wind and lost both top sails. Witness had been struck by defendant several times At Moulmein they did not complain in consequence of the captain taking them before the magistrate. They refused to work because the captain would not let them go on shore, they were imprisoned for a month. At the end of that time they went on board again, when they went aft and insisted on going on shore, the captain refused to take them; so in his absence they went of their own accord, when they applied to the captain they did not have sticks in their hands, was sure that he did not have one at that time. The Arabs had sticks, did not threaten to break any one's head, they said to the captain "that if he would allow them to go they would go and if he would not, they would go forcibly." They were not sent on board again, after their imprisonment until the ship had dropped down the river, and when they went on board they were strung up the captain said "they had struck work, and had, been to jail" and "that he was the magistrate now." He did not say that he would do as he pleased on board and to take possession of the ship. The captain told them that he would take them to Bombay and that there was mutiny on board and that he would not let them out of confinement. They were let out a few at a time as the captain feared that they would do something wrong. When they were tied up their feet were off the deck, they were not suspended for more than half hour and three quarters, he would swear that they were suspended for a quarter less than two hours, he knew the time by the gurries striking, would swear that it was more than fifteen englis'i minutes. On their arrival in Bombay they complained to the senior magistrate of police, and the charge was dismissed, the magistrate sent the witness out of the witness box on account of giving evasive answers. Brought this charge because they were advised to do so by the gentlemen in the shipping office, his worship also advised witness to go to the Government if he had any complaint to make in respect to wages.

Adjourned until ten o'clock on Friday.

Friday, January 31st, 1862.

The Court sat again this morning and proceeded with the enquiry.

Mr. Kelly was in attendance on behalf of Captain Henderson.

William Creary stated that he was carpenter of the ship *Amherst*, for eight months. Went on board on the 26th of April and left shortly before Christmas. Was now on board the American ship *Aspasia*. Witness saw some of the lascars on board the *Amherst* when they were coming down from Moulmein to Bombay, the Captain hung three men up by their hands behind their backs He tied them up to the awning spar and kept them in that position for about half an hour and then took them down; their names were "Seedy boy" "Suliman" and "Main-top," they were known by the these names on board the ship. When the men were suspended their feet were touching the ground as they remained so. The bell was sometimes struck every hour but sometimes not. Witness himself took down Suliman. When the men were taken down they were put in irons, did not remember how long they were kept in irons, they were let out of confinement on different days. Could not say how many men were put in irons besides the three he had mentioned. He also called "Bull head" was brought down to Bombay; he was about eighteen years old. Did not see anything done to him, did not see a lead line put round his neck only heard of it, nor did see him with a shackle round his neck, but saw the marks of a rope that even ing, on his neck. Did not know how they were caused saw no other acts of cruelty during the voyage. He believed that the men were tied up for the safety of the lives of himself and the Captain. He said this because the men that had been imprisoned took sticks about two or three feet long, they came aft and went over the side and took the ship's boat and went on shore. The captain was on shore at that time, they did not get leave to go, but they went and ran the boat on shore and left. In about three weeks after they came on board in the Police boat, they were not then in irons, but as soon as they came on board they were put in irons. When they were brought on board on the last occasion the ship was under weigh, lascars were brought on board previously, and assisted to work the ship down the river. Three of the crew were never put in irons at all. The crew consisted of about twenty-nine men, altogether. The witness and the captain were the only Europeans on board.

Cross-examined by Mr. Kelly.—After these men were let out of irons a watch was kept and the captain thought it necessary to arm the officers of the ship.

Isaac Yusef stated that the captain had knocked some of his teeth out, that was at Moulmein, on the return voyage they had not been ill treated.

Cross-examined by Mr. Kelly.—Complained to the Magistrate at Moulmein but the case was dismissed. Made no complaint in Bombay, but came here once with one of the other men.

Soolimun Abdoola stated that he belonged to the *Amherst*, and that he was ill-treated at Moulmein, in the harbour there, the Captain struck him on the head with an iron used by the sailmaker, witness was wet with blood, the Captain then struck him on the left arm with an iron belaying pin and broke the bone.

Cross examined by Mr. Kelly.—First found out that his arm was broken on the way from Penang to Moulmein. He wished to make a complaint to the Magistrate there, but he would not listen to him. Never told any one that his arm was broken until he came to Bombay and mentioned it to Mr. Freeman.

John Henry was examined and bore testimony to the injuries received by last witness and also to Soolimun's having his teeth knocked out.

Mahomed Jetta was also examined, but nothing new was elicited from his evidence, except that he also had some of his teeth knocked out by the Captain at Moulmein.

Mr. Kelly for the defence submitted that the Government had acted without due consideration and that they had no jurisdiction in the matter. He submitted with all due respect, that he considered that it was never intended by the Act that a case of this description should be brought before this court. He submitted that the Captain was justified in tying the men up under the circumstances, and the only question was, whether there had been any unnecessary cruelty used in so doing. What he had done was in consequence of the mutinous conduct of the men, which was borne out by the evidence. The main facts of the case were admitted, but as to the knocking out teeth and other acts of cruelty, that they totally denied. He trusted that the report to Government would show the great hardship that was inflicted by the detention on his client, and that he hoped that the court would express their views as to the scope of this Act.

The Chairman said that the report of the case would have to be sent into Government.

Captain Henderson stated that they were forty-one days coming from Moulmein. He had never assaulted the complainants with a belaying pin, he had been in the country for the last ten years and he always found the best way to get the lascars to work was to cheer them on and to give them, who would take it, a glass of grog. What he had done was in consequence of the conduct of the crew and solely as a precautionary measure. A watch was kept to prevent the men from coming abaft the mainmast and doing mischief there. The defendant denied having committed the assaults with which he was charged.

The result of this investigation will be published in the *Government Gazette.*

Law Intelligence.

SUPREME COURT.—PLEA SIDE.

List of Causes for trial this day.

33. Jalunathjee Brizruttonjee Maharaz *vs.* Cursondass Mooljee and another. (Part heard.)
20. Doe on the demise of Jehangeer Bezonjee *vs.* Roe afterwards Shaik Ebrahim bin Shaik Cassum.
21. Shamjee Gopal *vs.* Tapidass Treebhovundass, &c.
22. William Newton *vs.* John Watson and another carrying on trade, &c.

SUPREME COURT.—PLEA SIDE.

Fourth Day, Thursday, 30*th January* 1862.

(BEFORE A FULL COURT.)

Jalunathjee Brizruttonjee Maharaj vs. Cursondass Mooljee and others.

Mr. Bayley and *Mr. Scoble*, instructed by Mr. Leathes, appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. Anstey and *Mr. Dunbar*, instructed by Messrs. Acland and Prentis, for the defendants.

Mr. Anstey resumed for the defendant and in support of his application for a nonsuit cited some more authorities. He first referred to the case of *Sutter vs. Till*, 4 B. and C., where the slander was for words spoken of and concerning the plaintiff in his capacity of treasurer and collector; there was evidence as to his character of treasurer but not as collector, and the Court held that the plaintiff was bound to prove the words were actionable in the manner he had pointed, and therefore nonsuited him. He next quoted two older but much stronger cases than that of *May vs. Brown* previously referred to, viz., *King vs. Burdett*, 4 B. and A., and *King vs. Azoff*; in the former the libel was of and concerning the "King's Government or King's troops," and the Court held that the proposition being entire and indivisible, the conviction could not be sustained, in consequence of here being failure of proof of one of the two averments; in the latter, the libel was of and concerning "our lord the king and government of this realm," but king being one thing and government another, and there being no proof of one of these averments, the conviction was held bad, on the ground that there was no averment to point to the libel. The cases *Lewis vs. Walter*, *May vs. Brown* and *King vs. Horne* alluded to the previous day were then mentioned in support of the doctrine that where a person sues in his professional as well as private capacity, and if the evidence brought forward to sustain the former averment fails, the other averments fails too as a necessary consequence. In *Horn vs. Stowell*, the libel was of and concerning the plaintiff in his capacity of clergyman and priest of the Roman Catholic Chapel, the averment was held to be entire and indivisible; and proof of the allegation that he was insured in his profession being wanting, the allegation as to his private character was not sustained. It has been held that where a man sues for damages for slander in his professional capacity, it must be shewn what his profession is and what damages he has sustained thereby. To call a person a d—d fool is held not actionable because a person is not supposed to be a man of abilities but to call him a d—d dunce is held actionable. In another case in which a clergyman sued for libel for being called a rogue and robber in his capacity of clergyman or dissenting minister and as a trader, the words were held not actionable on the ground that they could not be deemed to have been spoken of him in his clerical capacity, and therefore could not have injured him in his profession. With regard to the question whether what is defective in an introductory averment can be supplied by inuendoes, the learned counsel submitted that it could not be; the inuendoes cannot supply the want of sufficient averments [cases cited]. Now another objection which was closely connected with the last was that the libel complained of was a libel on an individual, but then there must be averment to that effect; that was the point decided in *Palmer* vs. ——. The jurors are to determine from the words whether by the term class, plaintiff was pointed to. Now here there was no evidence to this effect; the surrounding circumstances were to be proved. The learned counsel said that this was not a case where the Court can give its opinion, it was a question for the jury to be supplied by the evidence. The *onus probandi* lay on the plaintiff, and so far as this had been carried, no introductory averment or inuendo could change the burden of proof. Referring the Court to the alleged libel, the learned counsel observed that it was necessary for the plaintiff by intrinsic evidence to have shewn that such libel exists. Plaintiff's name first occurs in reference to the Shastras and doctrines of late—"Jadunathjee says &c." Now there was, Mr. Anstey contended, nothing libellous in that, and nothing in the antecedent which to shew, that a fair and candid criticism published with a view of ameliorating public opinion and of avoiding a perpetuity of error is justifiable. The alleged libel was merely a hypothetical, though not positive statement against a class, and unless plaintiff took it to himself and thought the cap fitted him, he need not appear as plaintiff.

Mr. Justice Arnould.—There is no inuendo that the passage containing the exhortation to plaintiff personally to adopt a virtuous course of life, implies the contrary that he is following a vicious course of life.

Mr. Anstey said there was no such inuendo, and the exhortation to plaintiff to follow a virtuous course of life as an example to the other classes, could not be said to refer to the observation on his personal character. The doctrines as promulgated in the commentary of Goculnathjee are first of all heretical, and 2ndly they are bad *per se* so as to lead to immorality. The criticisms after setting out the sect are taken out from a book which plaintiff himself had proved to be a hundred years old, and the alleged libel is nothing more than in amplification of the original stanza in that book or commentary which enjoins the duty of the devotees to offer their wives, daughters &c. to the Maharaj. Now here was no evidence that that doctrine is not to be found in that book or any other book, nor was there evidence to shew that the class of Maharajas did not teach that doctrine, which he believed to be found in the book, and two of the witnesses stated that they were bound to believe in these doctrines. There being, therefore, no evidence that the libel was false in these particulars, the learned counsel asked the Court to take these doctrines imputed as laid down in the religious books and taught by the Maharajas, to those of the defendant. He raised the superstructure of another part of the criticism [reads the passage in which the Maharajas are charged with rascality, &c.] The inuendo alleged that it applied to the plaintiff, but the learned counsel contended otherwise and said it was not correct to confine that remark to plaintiff alone. When the words "sect of Maharajas" occurred, plaintiff to suit his own purpose in one inuendo confined the meaning to himself, while in another inuendo he argued, nonsuit for want of proof of such averment. The learned counsel then referred to the next passage in the alleged libel ("you Maharajas acting up to that commentary, defile the wives and daughters of your levotees &c." "Desist from such immorality &c.") and asked what was there in this passage to connect plaintiff with it, although there was plenty to connect the class with which he belongs. In the case of ——— *vs.* Malcolmson it has been laid down that there must not only be evidence of libel on the class, but there must be evidence to connect plaintiff with it. If there were immoral books of religion such as those described by witnesses, and if the sect were instructed in it, and, as stated in the alleged libel, that these books contained injunctions upon the Maharajas to commit adultery, then, the learned counsel observed, those who believed in these doctrines would not fail to practise them, and if they did not practise them, at least they believed them. From the translation of the article it was apparent that the passage in question was a discourse as if from a pulpit advising plaintiff to set a good example to his brother Maharajas, and that it was not a specific reflection upon the plaintiff, and therefore the inuendo that it meant plaintiff was insupportable. The learned counsel next argued that first of all the *sensus verborum* must be clearly ascertained; secondly, that the *onus probandi* lay on the plaintiff to shew the libellous character of the words; and thirdly, that if the document was not comprehensible for being obscure and ambiguous, there was no ground for libel, even if there be shewn malice. He said that illustrations of necessary effects of doctrines by one sect against another, without personal imputations, are not made matters subject to an action for libel. One more point which the learned counsel wanted to state in respect to the plea of not guilty was that the document was a justifiable and privileged communication. He cited cases to shew that where a man acting from impulse of public duty makes communications on justifiable occasions, those communications are then held to be justifiable and privileged. It was in evidence that the defendant is a member of the Wullabcharya sect—a protesting member, but still a member. He had no desire to remain a member of the sect which believed in horrible doctrines, until those doctrines were abandoned, and he was therefore anxious to effect a reformation of the sect. It was in evidence and admitted by the plaintiff that the alleged impious, adulterous, and blasphemous practices of the Maharajas have been made for years subjects of newspaper controversy. In the midst of a most horrible doctrines pervading a sect in the nineteenth century, defendant finds himself in the position of a teacher of his caste fellows in his capacity of editor, and writes discourses with a view to the reformation of the sect. Now there was no evidence that he desired to effect reformation by revolution and destruction. Finding a most deplorable state of things, defendant undertakes the reformation and writes from inspiration in the heart of his faith; and the learned counsel asked if this was not an occasion for denouncing the blasphemous doctrines of the sect, and whether it did not come under the term "justifiable occasion"? He said it was a justifiable occasion, and defendant would be justified even when he had used excessive language. He cited cases in support of the position that malice must be reasonable, and it is incumbent upon the plaintiff to give evidence of malice where the occasion is shewn to be justifiable. Relying on these authorities, the learned counsel asked for a nonsuit, on the ground that the material allegations in the plaint were not proved, and that on the contrary they were disproved.

Mr. Justice Arnould.—He had said that the greater portion of the article which was alleged to contain the scandalous matter, should be read in connection with the preceding portion which contained general observations and criticism on the commentary of Goculnathjee, and it would then be deduced that the strictures are not levelled against the plaintiff but against those who act up to the commentary of Goculnathjee, and that the defendant addresses the plaintiff as the leader of the Maharajas and as carrying on controversy on their behalf. On the inuendo itself the libel is addressed to the sect of Maharajas and not to plaintiff personally, and if the Court was of opinion that it reflected on the plaintiff, not in his private capacity, but in his professional capacity as preceptor of religion, they could not find a verdict for plaintiff, unless they were satisfied that there was evidence to show that plaintiff was a preceptor of religion. In *Smith vs. Taylor* already cited theplaintiff was confined to the proof of the averment "felony and fraud," and for want of such proof the action was not sustained. The learned counsel asked what libel there was in the admonition given to plaintiff in the last passage with respect to the commentary of Goculnathjee, and which commentary was admitted by him; he was merely addressed as the head of the sect and there was no personal reflection in his private character. As to the question whether there was libel or not, the learned counsel denied there was any. Even if the Court was not disposed to adopt the doctrine laid down in *May vs. Brown* and *Lewis vs. Walter*, it would not affect the defendant's case, in as much as by his own admission the sect had not always been in the position of the Hindoo religion. The libel could not affect plaintiff in his profession unless he shewed what his profession was and what damages he had sustained in his profession. There was no evidence of the averment that plaintiff was the preceptor of religion, and nothing to support the allegation that he was injured in his profession. For these grounds the learned counsel said there was no case to go to a jury, and that plaintiff must therefore be nonsuited.

Mr. Bayley for the plaintiff said that the libel was not only on the plaintiff in his professional character of a Maharaj, but also on his personal character. Great stress was laid on the fact that the introductory averments were not proved, but the learned counsel contended, what was not expressly traversed must be taken as proved. Mr. Bayley's proposition was that all the introductory avarments, which were not traversed, were admitted, and must be taken as proved. He cited cases to shew that the principle laid down in *May vs. Brown* has been acted upon in later decisions. He said that the introductory averments were immaterial they need not be proved. If they were material, they had not been traversed, and therefore they were admitted, and unless their Lordships were prepared to go in direct opposition to the cases cited, it was impossible to give any evidence of the introductory averments. It became necessary to state the introductory averments, in consequence of the peculiar nature of the libel.

Chief Justice.—An averment if not traversed is taken as admitted, but such is not the case with an inuendo.

Mr. Bayley observed that an inuendo does nothing more than point to what has preceded, it is explanatory of the matter sufficiently expressed; but it cannot extend the sense of the word beyond its own meaning. The inuendo as to the sect of Maharajas could not be said to enlarge the meaning of that expression, and it was for the jury to say whether the libel bore the construction put upon it by the inuendo. Out of some 50 or 60 Maharajas in India, plaintiff was the only one selected for the purpose of this imputation, and it was quite evident on the face of the document, that it referred expressly to the plaintiff as well as to the other Maharajas. The learned counsel then observed that it was a question for the court to decide whether it was a libel or not, and if so, it was a question for the jury whether plaintiff was or was not meant by the libel. He called their Lordships' attention to the evidence of a witness who said that he had read the libel and that it referred to the plaintiff, for there was no other Maharaj of the name of Jadunathjee; there was no cross-examination of this fact and the other witnesses did not contradict it. It was for their Lordships sitting as jurors too, to determine whether the plaintiff was or was not referred to by the libel. There were very few sects in India, and it was necessary for every sect to set out everything alluded to in the libel. The learned counsel then read all the averments which were admitted and which were traverse l, and observed that it was admitted that plaintiff is a Maharaja, and witnesses had proved that he belongs to the sect, that he has pre-eminence among the Brahmins and that he is a preceptor or spiritual guide. There was a statement in evidence of almost all the issues, and the question was whether there was or was not evidence on any one of the issues to go to a jury. The learned counsel maintained that there was reasonable evidence to go to a jury.

Mr. Justice Arnould.—The application is for a nonsuit, and the question for us to determine is whether there is or is not evidence to go to a jury.

Mr. Bayley then proceeded to remark that there was no inuendo in the plaint which was not explained by previous averment, and that the plaint was framed in accordance with the decision given by the Chief Justice on the demurrer. He would divide the inducements into two parts, that which was admitted and that which was not, and would say that reasonable proof was given of the inuendoes which were not admitted. As to the first issue of libel or no libel, the learned counsel was of opinion that the Court would hold it to be a libel; with regard to the second, third, fourth, and fifth issues, the burden of proof lay on the plaintiff and he had given such proof; while the burden of proof with regard to the sixth and seventh pleas lay on the defendant. The learned counsel then remarked that if their Lordships were of opinion that the article was a libel, he need not address any further observations to the Court.

Mr. Justice Arnould.—As far as I am concerned I will hear the observations.

Mr. Bayley then went on and cited legal dicta to show what distinguished libel from slander. He next argued that this article containing the libel must be read as a whole, and that it was improper and unfair to dissect it and read it word by word as was done by the counsel on the other side, for, the intention of the writer and the defamatory meaning could not be gathered by reading a portion by itself, and that a small portion of the article taken separately might not perhaps form a ground of action. It was alleged that the plaintiff addressed as a sort of invocation to him to be among his brother Maharajas and teach them morality, but the learned counsel argued, that the fact of calling upon him to become the propagator of a better religion and to adopt a virtuous course of life, evidently implied that he was not himself virtuous. The learned counsel asked if, after the explanation given by him and the authorities cited to support it, it was not a libel? To charge a person with insulting two females in public has been held to be a libel, while in this case plaintiff is not only admonished to adopt a virtuous course of life, but all the Maharajas are charged with being in the habit of defiling the wives and daughters of their devotees, and taking these two expressions as combined, they doubtless formed a libel.

Mr. Justice Arnould.—Plaintiff complains of this as a libel against him as a Maharaj and alleges that he suffered in his character of Maharaj. But in the commentary of Goculnathjee Maharaj it is enjoined as a duty upon the sectaries to offer their wives and daughters to the Maharajas. This might go far different with people acting up to that commentary as to the question of libel or no libel.

Mr. Bayley said that the question was, whether this was libel or not as appeared by itself, irrespective of the evidence. There was no evidence of the commentary, and it was perfectly consistent that there never was such a person as Goculnathjee. The question here was not what effect this passage had on the minds of the Europeans but on the minds of those who read the article in Guzratee at the time of publication. To arrive at the solution of that question was to place ourselves in the position of those readers, and it would become apparent that plaintiff was lowered in the estimation of those who respected him.

Mr. Justice Arnould.—The difficulty that arises in our mind is, irrespective of importing European notions, how are we to determine the question of libel or no libel, when that libel is founded on a passage in a book respected and believed in by the sectaries, and in which it is considered not improper by the sectaries to offer their wives and daughters to the Maharajas.

The Court then adjourned at 5½ p. m., Mr. Bayley reserving further observations for the following day.

SUDDER DEWANEE ADAWLUT.

THE following cases are set down for hearing in the Court of Sudder Dewanee Adawlut on Monday the 3rd February 1862.

Special Appeal No. 4313.—Colaba Sub-Collector.—Vittul Moteeram Shet Marwadee *vs.* Lukshmun Nag Mahtra Wettia and Auma Lukshia Mahtra.

Special Appeal No. 4323.—Dharwar.—Mahomed Saheb *vs.* Ladlay Saheb deceased, his step-mother Khuteejabee Kom Esup Saheb.

Special Appeal No. 4325.—Ahmednuggur.—Bhow Apajee Wagmare *vs.* Khundoo wullud Anajee.

Special Appeal No. 4337.—Rutnagiree Collector.—Kristnarao Govind Oorf Bapoo Bhawey his mooktiar Naraven Babjee Kurmurkur *vs.* Bafee Luximon, Janardhun Buchajee, and Bhikajee Bapoojee, deceased, his son and heir Wamnajee.

Special Appeal No. 4358.—Rutnagiree Collector.—Huree Vishnoo Gondhlekur *vs.* Dajee bin Bhikajee and Umroota bin Gunputrow.

Special Appeal No. 4361.—Ahmednuggur.—Oudhoot-jee wullud Bhugajee deceased, his brother and heir Mahipti wullud Bhugajee *vs.* Arjoonjee wullud Krishnajee deceased, his sons and heirs Amroota, Tookaram and Bhika minors their cousins and guardians Bapoo and Vittoo wullud Sudasew.

PUBLIC WORKS.

(*From the Government Gazette, Jan.* 22.)

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

Circular No. 5 of 1862.

EXTRACT FROM THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE RIGHT HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

Fort William, 18th Jan. 1862.

Read Extract of Proceedings in the Financial Department, No. 14694, dated 26th December 1861.

OBSERVATIONS.—This Resolution of the Financial Department shows that the total amount of the 1 per cent Income Tax, including that levied on the interest of Government Debt and on Military Salaries, and assessed (it is presumed) between 1st August 1860 and 31st July 1861, does not exceed 33½ lakhs of Rupees in round numbers.

2. But the Resolution also intimates the decision of Government to add 109 lakhs, inclusive of past supplemental grants,* to the amount assigned to Civil Public Works in the Financial Statement at the commencement of the present official year; and the proportion of this additional grant assumed on account of the 1 per cent fund amounts to 38 lakhs, or 4½ lakhs in excess of the actual estimate of collections.

This sum the Resolution directs to be allotted in the following proportions :—

To Bengal	11 lakhs.
,, N. W. Provinces	6 ,,
,, Punjaub	1 ,,
,, Madras	4 ,,
,, Bombay	8 ,,
,, Hyderabad, East and West Berar, Mysore, Coorg, Rewa, Straits, Pegu, Tenasserim, Oudh, Central India, and Nagpore	8 ,,

to be distributed in the manner that may appear to be most desirable to the Public Works Department.

3. It is also ordered that the works proposed for execution from the Fund shall be considered and approved in this Department; and that on the communication of such approval, the amount will be available for expenditure.

4. Some further orders appear to the Governor General in Council to be necessary in this Department, in sequence to the Resolution of the Financial Department.

5. The order of the Financial Department quoted above in paragraph 2 would appear, strictly interpreted, to imply that some kind of Budget of the expenditure proposed by each Government from this Fund is to be submitted, and approved by the Government of India, before the amount shall become available.

6. No Government, however, has yet submitted such a Budget or list of works, except the Government of the North-Western Provinces. And as the assignment is made for the present official year, (though the credit for the amount assigned will not expire with the year, as in the case of ordinary Imperial assignment,) a Budget and list of the sanction of such lists of works were to be awaited.

7. The Governor General in Council therefore desires that the various Governments may be informed that they are at liberty to assign money for this Fund at once to works of the description to which it is applicable by law, provided that those works have been approved in the regular manner, and by competent authority in each case. But lists of the assignments actually made should be submitted as soon as possible for the information of the Government of India in this Department.

8. It is to be understood that all the rules regarding sanction upon proper Estimates, &c., are just as applicable to the works to be executed from this Fund as to any other.

9. The Governor General in Council desires earnestly to impress upon the various Governments that the object of this Fund is towards the completion of works already made to works in progress, the better it will be for economy in execution, and the earlier will be the fruit of our expenditure.

10. As the Governor General in Council understands that there is an impression with some of the Governments that no works that have been sanctioned for construction from the Imperial assignments are to be aided from this Fund, His Excellency in Council thinks it necessary to point out very explicitly that this is quite a misapprehension, whilst it is one that if acted on will stand much in the way of the beneficial and economical use of the allotment, by tending to increase that diffusion of expenditure over too many works, which is a great and general evil.

11. It is true that under Clause CXCIV of the Act it is laid down that the proceeds of the 1 per cent tax shall be

Literary Gazette.

JOHN BULL ON THE GUADALQUIVIR.

(By Anthony Trollope.)

[Concluded from our Number of yesterday.]

In the first week of my sojourn in Seville I spoke no word of over love to Maria, thinking, as I confess, to induce her thereby to alter her mode of conduct myself. 'She knows that I have come here to make love to her—to repeat my offer: and she will at any rate be chagrined if I am slow to do so.' But it had no effect. At home my mother was rather particular about her table, and Maria's greatest efforts seemed to be used in giving me as nice dinners as we gave her. In those days I did not care a straw about my dinner, and so I took an opportunity of telling her. 'Dear me,' said she, looking at me almost with grief, 'do you not? What a pity! And do you not like music either?' 'Oh, yes, I adore it,' I replied. I felt sure at the time that had I been born in her own sunny clime, she would never have talked to me about eating. But that was my mistake.

I used to walk out with her about the city, seeing all that is there of beauty and magnificence. And in what city is there more that is worth the seeing? At first this was very delightful to me, for I felt that I was blessed with a privilege that would not be granted to any other man. But its value soon fell in my eyes, for others would accost her, and walk on the other side, talking to her in Spanish, as though I hardly existed, or were a servant there for her protection. And I was not allowed to take her arm, and thus to appropriate her, as I should have done in England. 'No, John,' she said, with the sweetest, prettiest smile, 'we don't do that here; only when people are married.' And she made this allusion to married life out, openly, with no slightest tremor on her tongue.

'Oh, I beg pardon,' said I, drawing back my hand, and feeling angry with myself for not being fully acquainted with all the customs of a foreign country.

'You need not beg pardon,' said she, 'when we were in England we always walked so. It is just a custom, you know.' And then I saw her drop her large dark eyes to the ground, and bow gracefully in answer to some salute.

I looked round, and saw that we had been joined by a young cavalier,—a Spanish nobleman, as I saw at once; a man with jet black hair, and a straight nose, and a black moustache, and patent leather boots, very slim and very tall, and—though I would not confess it then—uncommonly handsome. I myself am inclined to be stout, my hair is light, my nose broad, I have no hair on my upper lip, and my whiskers are rough and uneven. 'I could punch your head though, my fine fellow,' said I to myself, when I saw that he placed himself at Maria's side, 'and think very little of the achievement.'

The wretch went on with us round the plaza for some quarter of an hour, talking Spanish with the greatest fluency, and she was very much at his feet. Of course, I could not understand a word that they said. Of all positions that a man can occupy, I think that that is about the most uncomfortable: and I cannot say that, even up to this day, I have quite forgiven her for that quarter of an hour.

'I shall go in,' said I, unable to bear my feelings, and preparing to leave her. 'The heat is unendurable,' she answered. 'You cannot leave me here, you know, as I am in your charge; but I will go with you almost directly.' And then she finished her conversation with the Spaniard, speaking with an animation she had never displayed in her conversations with me.

It had been agreed between us for two or three days before this, that we were to rise early on the following morning for the sake of ascending the tower of the cathedral, and visiting the Giralda, as the iron figure is called, which turns upon a pivot on the extreme summit. We had often wandered together up and down the long dark gloomy aisle of the stupendous building, and had, together, seen its treasures of art; but as yet we had not performed the task which has to be achieved by all visitors to Seville; and in order that we might have a clear view over the surrounding country, and not be tormented by the heat of an advanced sun, we had settled that we would ascend the Giralda before breakfast.

And now, as I walked away from the plaza towards Mr. Daguilar's house, with Maria by my side, I made up my mind that I would settle my business during this visit to the cathedral. Yes, and I would so arrange the settlement that there should be no doubt left as to my intentions and my own ideas. I would not be guilty of shilly-shally conduct; I would tell her frankly what I felt and what I thought, and would make her understand that I did not desire her hand if I could not have her heart. I did not value the kindness of her manner, seeing that that kindness sprung from indifference rather than passion; and so I would declare to her. And I would ask her, also, who was this young man with whom she was intimate—for whom all her volubility and energy of tone seemed to be employed? She had told me once that it behoved her to consult a friend in Seville as to the expediency of her marriage with me. Was this the friend whom she had wished to consult? If so, she need not trouble herself. Under such circumstances I should decline the connection! And I resolved that I would find out how this might be. A man who proposes to take a woman to his bosom as his wife, has a right to ask for information—ay, and to receive it too. It flashed into my mind at this moment that Donna Maria was well enough inclined to come to me as my wife, but —, I could hardly define the 'buts' to myself, for there were three or four of them. Why did she always speak to me in a tone of childish affection, as though I were a schoolboy home for the holidays? I would have all this out with her on the following morning, standing under the Giralda.

On that morning we met together in the patio, soon after five o'clock, and started for the cathedral. She looked beautiful, with her black mantilla over her head, and with black gloves on, and her black morning silk dress—beautiful, composed, and at her ease, as though she were well satisfied to undergo the fatiguing walk from feelings of good nature—sustained, probably, by some under-current of a deeper sentiment. Well: I would know all about it before I returned to her father's house.

There hardly stands, as I think, on the earth a building more remarkable than the cathedral of Seville, and hardly one more grand. Its enormous size; its gloom and darkness; the richness of ornamentation in the details, contrasted with the severe simplicity of the larger outlines; the variety of its architecture; the glory of its paintings; and the wondrous splendour of its metallic decoration, its altar-friezes, screens, rails, gates, and the like, render it, to my mind, the first in interest among churches. It has not the coloured glass of Chartres, or the marble glory of Milan, or such a forest of aisles as Antwerp, or so perfect a hue in stone as Westminster, nor in mixed beauty of form and colour does it possess anything equal to the choir of Cologne; but, for combined magnificence and awe-compelling grandeur, I regard it as superior to all other ecclesiastical edifices.

It is in its deep gloom with which the stranger is so greatly struck on his first entrance. In a region so hot as the south of Spain, a cool interior is a main object with the architect, and this it has been necessary to effect by the exclusion of light; consequently the church is dark, mysterious, and almost cold. On the morning in question, as we entered, it seemed to be filled with gloom, and the distant sound of a slow footstep here and there beyond the transept inspired one almost with awe. Maria, when she first met me, had begun to talk with her usual smile, offering me coffee and a biscuit before I started. 'I never eat biscuit,' I said, with almost a severe tone, as I turned from her. That dark, horrid man of the plaza—would she have offered him a cake had she been going to walk with him in the gloom of the morning? After that little had been spoken between us. She walked by my side with her constomed smile; but she had, as I flattered myself, begun to learn that I was not to be won by a meaningless good nature. 'We are lucky in our morning for the view;' that was all she said, speaking with that peculiarly clear, but slow, pronunciation which she had assumed in learning our language.

We entered the cathedral, and, walking the whole length of the aisle, left it again at the porter's porch at the further end. Here we passed through a low door on to the stone flight of steps, and at once began to ascend. 'There are a party of your countrymen up before us,' said Maria; 'the porter says that they went through the lodge half an hour since.' 'I hope they will return before we are on the top,' said I, bethinking myself of the task that was before me. And indeed my heart was hardly at ease within me, for that which I had to say would require all the spirit of which I was master.

The ascent to the Giralda is very long and very fatiguing; and we had to pause on the various landings and in the singular belfry in order that Miss Daguilar might recruit her strength and breath. As we rested on one of these occasions, in a gallery which runs round the tower below the belfry, we heard a great noise of shouting, and a clattering of sticks among the balls. 'It is the party of your countrymen who went up before us,' said she. 'What a pity that Englishmen should always make so much noise!' And then she spoke in Spanish to the custodian of the bells, who is usually to be found in a little cabin up there within the tower. 'He says that they went up shouting like demons,' continued Maria; and it seemed to me that she looked as though I ought to be ashamed of the name of an Englishman. 'They may not be so solemn in their demeanour as Spaniards, I answered; 'but for all that, there may be quite as much in them.'

We then again began to mount, and before we had ascended much further we passed my three countrymen. They were young men, with gray coats and gray trousers, with slouched hats, and without gloves. They had fair faces and fair hair, and swung big sticks in their hands, with crooked handles. They laughed and talked loud, and when we met them, seemed to be racing with each other; but nevertheless they were gentlemen. No one who knows by sight what an English gentleman is, could have doubted that; but I did acknowledge to myself that they should have remembered that the edifice they were treading was a church, and that the silence they were invading was the cherished property of a courteous people.

'They are all just the same as big boys,' said Maria. The colour instantly flew into my face, and I felt that it was my duty to speak up for my own countrymen. The word 'boys' especially wounded my ears. It was as a boy that she treated me; but, on looking at that befringed young Spanish Don—who was not, apparently, my elder in age—she had recognized a man. However, I said nothing further till I reached the summit. One cannot speak with manly dignity while one is out of breath on a staircase.

'There, John,' she said, stretching her hands away over the fair plain of the Guadalquivir, as soon as we stood against the parapet; 'is not that lovely?

I would not deign to notice this. 'Maria,' I said, 'I think that you are too hard upon my countrymen?'

'Too hard! No; for I love them. They are so good and industrious; and they come home to their wives, and take care of their children. But why do they make themselves so—so—what the French call *gauche?*'

'Good and industrious, and come home to their wives!' thought I. 'I believe you hardly understand us as yet,' I answered. 'Our domestic virtues are not always so very prominent; but, I believe, we know how to conduct ourselves as gentlemen: at any rate, as well as Spaniards.' I was very angry—not at the faults, but at the good qualities imputed to us.

'In affairs of business, yes,' said Maria, with a look of firm confidence in her own opinion—that look of confidence she has never lost, and I pray that she may never lose it while I remain with her—'but in the little intercourses of the world, no! A Spaniard never forgets what is personally due either to himself or his neighbours. If he is eating an onion, he eats it as an onion should be eaten.'

'In such matters as that he is very grand, no doubt,' said I, angrily.

'And why should you not eat an onion properly, John? Now, I heard a story yesterday from Don ——, about two Englishmen, which annoyed me very much. I did not exactly catch the name of the Don in question, but I felt through every nerve in my body that it was the man who had been talking to her on the plaza.

'And what have they done?' said I. 'But it is the same everywhere. We are always abused; but, nevertheless, no people are so welcome. At any rate, we pay for what we do.' I was angry with myself the moment the words were out of my mouth, for, after all, there is no feeling more mean than that pocket-confidence with which an Englishman sometimes swaggers.

'There was no mischief done in this case,' she answered. 'It was simply that two men have made themselves ridiculous for ever. The story is all about Seville, and, of course, it annoys me that they should be Englishmen.'

'And what did they do?'

'The Marquis D'Almavivas was coming up to Seville in the boat, and they behaved to him in the most outrageous manner. He is here now, and is going to give a series of *fêtes*. Of course he will not ask a single Englishman.'

'We shall manage to live, even though the Marquis D'Almavivas may frown upon us,' said I, proudly.

'He is the richest, and also the best of our noblemen,' continued Maria; 'and I never heard of anything so absurd as what they did to him. It made me blush when Don —— told me.' Don Tomás, I thought she said.

'If he be the best of your noblemen, how comes it that he is angry because he has met two vulgar men? It is not to be supposed that every Englishman is a gentleman.'

'Angry! Oh, no! he was not angry; he enjoyed the joke too much for that. He got completely the best of it, though they did not know it; poor fools! How would your Lord John Russell behave if two Spaniards in an English railway carriage were to pull him about to tear his clothes?'

'He would give them in charge to a policeman, of course,' said I, speaking of such a matter with the contempt it deserved.

'If that were done here your ambassador would be demanding national explanations. But Almavivas did much better;—he laughed at them without letting them know it.'

'But do you mean that they took hold of him violently, without any provocation? They must have been drunk.'

'Oh, no, they were sober enough. I did not see it, so I do not quite know exactly how it was, but I understand that they committed themselves most absurdly, absolutely took hold of his coat and tore it, and—; but they did such ridiculous things that I cannot tell you. And yet Don Tomás, if that was the man's name, had been able to tell her, and she had been able to listen to him.

'What made them take hold of the marquis?' said I.

'Curiosity, I suppose,' she answered. 'He dresses somewhat fancifully, and they could not understand that any one should wear garments different from their own.' But even then the blow did not strike home upon me.

'Is it not pretty to look down upon the quiet town?' she said, coming close up to me, so that the skirt of her dress pressed me, and her elbow touched my arm. Now was the moment I should have asked her how her heart stood towards me; but I was sore and uncomfortable, and my destiny was before me. She was willing enough to let these English faults pass by without further notice, but I would not allow the subject to drop.

'I will find out who these men were,' said I, 'and learn the truth of it. When did it occur?

'Last Thursday, I think he said.'

'Why, that was the day we came up in the boat, Johnson and myself. There was no marquis there then, and we were the only Englishmen on board.'

'It was on Thursday, certainly, because it was well known in Seville that he arrived on that day. You must have remarked him because he talks English perfectly—though, by-the-by, these men would go on chattering before him about himself as though it were impossible that a Spaniard should know their language. They are ignorant of Spanish, and they cannot bring themselves to believe that any one should be better educated than themselves.'

Now the blow had fallen, and I straightway appreciated the necessity of returning immediately to Clapham, where my family resided, and giving up for ever all idea of Spanish connections. I had resolved to assert the full strength of my manhood on that tower, and those words had been spoken which left me weak as a child. I felt that I was shivering, and did not dare to pronounce the truth which must be made known. As to speaking of love, and signifying my pleasure that Don Tomás should for the future be kept at a distance, any such effort was quite beyond me. Had Don Tomás been there, he might have walked off with her from before my face without a struggle on my part. 'Now I remember about it,' she continued, 'I think he must have been in the boat on Thursday.'

'And now that I remember,' I replied, turning away to hide my embarrassment, 'he was there. Your friend down below in the plaza seems to have made out a grand story. No doubt he is not fond of the English. There was such a man there, and I did take hold of——'

'O, John, was it you?'

'Yes, Donna Maria, it was I; and if Lord John Russell were to dress himself in the same way——' But I had no time to complete my description of what might occur under so extravagantly impossible a combination of circumstances, for as I was yet speaking, the little door leading out on to the leads of the tower was opened, and my friend, the mayo of the boat, still bearing all his gewgaws on his back, stepped up on to the platform. My eye instantly perceived that the one pendule was still missing from his jacket. He did not come alone, but three other gentlemen followed him, who however, had no peculiarities in their dress. He saw me at once, and bowed and smiled; and then observing Donna Maria, he lifted his cap from his head, and addressing himself to her in Spanish, began to converse with him although he were an old friend.

'Senor,' said Maria, after the first words of greeting had been spoken between them; 'you must permit me to present to you my father's most particular friend, and my own,—Mr. Pomfret; John, this is the Marquis D'Almavivas.'

I cannot now describe the grace with which this introduction was effected, or the beauty of her face as she uttered the word. There was a boldness about her as though she had said, 'I know it all—the whole story. But, in spite of that, you must take him on my representation, and be gracious to him in spite of what he has done. You must be content to do that; or in quarrelling with him you must quarrel with me also.' And it was done in the spur of the moment—without delay. She who not five minutes since had been loudly condemning the unknown Englishman for his rudeness, had already pardoned him, now that he was known to be her friend; and had determined that he should be pardoned by others also or that she would share his disgrace. I recognized the nobleness of this at the moment; but, nevertheless, I was so sure that I would almost have preferred that she should have disowned me.

The marquis immediately lifted his cap with his left hand while he gave me his right. 'I have already had the pleasure of meeting this gentleman,' he said; 'we had some conversation in the boat together.'

'Yes,' said I, pointing to his rent, 'and you still bear the marks of our encounter.'

'Was it not delightful, Donna Maria,' he continued, turning to her; 'your friend's friend took me for a torero?'

'And it served you properly, senor,' said Donna Maria, laughing; 'you have no right to go about with all those rich ornaments upon you.'

'Oh! quite properly; indeed, I make no complaint; and I must beg your friend to understand, and his friend also, how grateful I am for their solicitude as to my pecuniary welfare. They were inclined to be severe on me for being so extravagant in such trifles. I was obliged to explain that I had no wife at home kept without her proper allowance of dresses, in order that I might stay.'

'They are foreigners, and you should forgive their error,' said she.

'And in token that I do so,' said the marquis, 'I shall beg your friend to accept the little ornament which attracted his attention.' And so saying, he pulled the identical button out of his pocket, and gracefully proffered it to me.

'I shall carry it about with me always,' said I, accepting it, 'as a memento of humiliation. When I look at it, I shall ever remember the folly of an Englishman and the courtesy of a Spaniard;' and as I made the speech I could not but reflect whether it might under any circumstances, be possible that Lord John Russell should be induced to give a button off his coat to a Spaniard.

There were other civil speeches made, and before we left the tower the marquis had asked me to his parties, and exacted from me an unwilling promise that I would attend them. 'The senora,' he said, bowing again to Maria, 'would, he was sure, grace them. She had done so on the previous year; and as I had accepted his little present I was bound to acknowledge him as my friend.' All this was very pretty, and of course I said that I would go, but I had not at that time the slightest intention of doing so. Maria had behaved admirably; she had covered my confusion, and shown herself not ashamed to own me, delinquent as I was; but, not the less, had she expressed her opinion, in language terribly strong, of the awkwardness of which I had been guilty, and had shown almost an aversion to my English character. I should leave Seville as quickly as I could, and should certainly not again put myself in the way of the Marquis D'Almavivas. Indeed, I dreaded the moment that I should be first alone with her, and should find myself forced to say something indicative of my feelings—to hear something also indicative of her feelings. I had come out this morning resolved to demand my rights and to exercise them—and now my only wish was to run away. I hated the marquis, and longed to be alone that I might cast his button from me. To think that a man should be so ruined by such a trifle?

We descended that prodigious flight without a word upon the subject, and almost without a word at all. She had carried herself well in the presence of Almavivas, and had been too proud to seem ashamed of her companion; but now, as I could well see, her feelings to disgust and contempt had returned. When I begged her not to hurry herself, she would hardly answer me; and when she did speak, her voice was constrained and unlike herself. And yet how beautiful she was! Well, my dream of Spanish love must be over. But I was sure of this: that having known her, and given her my heart, I could never afterwards share it with another.

We came out at last on the dark, gloomy aisle of the cathedral, and walked together without a word up along the side of the choir, till we came to the transept. There was not a soul near us, and not a sound was to be heard but the distant, low pattering of a mass, then in course of celebration at some far-off chapel in the cathedral. When we got to the transept Maria turned a little, as though she was going to the transept door, and then stopped herself. She stood still; and when I stood also, she made two steps towards me, and put her hand on my arm. 'Oh, John!' she said.

'Well,' said I; 'after all it does not signify. You can make a joke of it when my back is turned.'

'What do you mean? But I know you are angry with me. And yet you cannot think that I intended those words for you. Of course I know now that there was nothing rude in what passed.'

'Oh, but there was.

'No, I am sure there was not. You could not be rude though you are so free hearted. I see it all now, and so does the marquis. You will like him as much when you come to know him. Tell me that you won't be cross with me for what I have said. Sometimes I think that I have displeased you, and yet my whole wish has been to welcome you to Seville, and to make you comfortable as an old friend. Promise me that you will not be cross with me.'

Cross with her! I certainly had no intention of being cross, but I had begun to think that she would not care what my humour might be. 'Maria,' I said, taking hold of her hand.

'No, John, do not do that. It is in the church, you know.'

'Maria, will you answer me a question?

'Yes,' she said, very slowly, looking down upon the stone slabs beneath our feet.

'Do you love me?

'Love you?

'Yes, do you love me? You were to give me an answer here, in Seville, and now I ask for it. I have almost taught myself to think that it is needless to ask; and now this horrid mischance——'

'What do you mean?' said she, speaking very quickly.

'Why this miserable blunder about the marquis's button? After that I suppose——'

'The marquis! Oh, John, is that to make a difference between you and me?—a little joke like that?

'But does it not?

'Make a change between us!—such a thing as that! Oh, John!'

'But tell me, Maria, what am I to hope? If you will say that you can love me, I shall care nothing for the marquis. In that case I can bear to be laughed at. Who will dare to laugh at you? Not the marquis whom I am sure you will like.'

'Your friend in the plaza, who told you of all this.'

'What, poor Tomás!'

'I do not know about his being poor. I mean the gentleman who was with you last night.'

'Yes, Tomás. You do not know who he is?'

'Not in the least.'

'How droll! He is your own clerk—partly your own, now that you are one of the firm.' And John, I mean to make you do something for him; he is such a good fellow; and last year he married a young girl whom I love—oh, almost like a sister.'

Do something for him! Of course I would. I promised, then and there, that I would raise his salary to any conceivable amount that a Spanish clerk could desire; which promise I have since kept, if not absolutely to the letter, at any rate, to an extent which has been considered satisfactory by the gentleman's wife.

'But Maria—dearest Maria——'

'Remember, John, we are in the church; and poor papa will be waiting breakfast.'

I need hardly continue the story further. It will be known to all that my love-suit throve in spite of my unfortunate raid on the button of the Marquis D'Almavivas, at whose series of *fêtes* through that month I was I may boast, an honoured guest. I have since that had the pleasure of entertained him in my own poor house in England, and one of our boys bears his Christian name.

From that day in which I ascended the Giralda to this present day in which I write, I have never once had occasion to complain of a deficiency of romance either in Maria Daguilar or in Maria Pomfret.

Advertisements.

THOMAS EDWARDS,

GUN MAKER, No. 12, Military Square, Fort Bombay. Terms—*Cash.*

TO MOFUSSIL PRINTERS.

FOR SALE.—DOUBLE ROYAL COLUMBIAN PRESSES, in first rate order.
Wrought Iron Cylindrical Ink Tables.
Brass Column and Heading Rules.
2000 lbs. Small Pica, second hand, but in good condition.
Ink, Red and Green.
For Terms, &c., apply to the Manager of Bombay Gazette.

HERBERT & CO.

HAVE just received the following NEW-OPERA.—The Puritan's Daughter, a grand Romantic Opera, in three Acts; the Libretto Written by J. V. Bridgeman; the Music composed by M. W. Balfe.

Contents.

Act I.

Overture—
Chorus—"Here's to wine, and here's to beauty."
Duet—"I would ask a question." (Comic.)
Song,—"My own sweet child."
Duet,—"Oh, father, pity!"
Duet,—"Oh, reflect ere you decide."
*Cavatina,—"Pretty, lowly, modest flower."
*Ballad,—"Bliss for ever past."

Act II.

Recit. and Romance,—"How peal on peal of thunder rolls."
Trio,—"By the tempest overtaken."
Cabaletta,—"Can it be, do I dream?
Drinking Song,—"Let others sing the praise of wine."
*Ballad,—"The Paradise of Love."
Trio,—"What man worthy of the name."

Act III.

*Ballad,—"Hail, gentle sleep."
Ballad,—"A roving daughter's heart."
N.B.—Those marked thus (*) have transposed Editions.
Favourite Airs from Balfe's Opera,—"The Puritan's Daughter," arranged by W. H. Callcott, in 2 Books.
W. H. Holmes's Fantasia,—"The Puritan's Daughter."
Brinley Richards's—"Bliss for ever past."
Brinley Richards's Fantasia on the Favourite Airs.
Galop, from—"The Puritan's Daughter," arranged by C. Coote.
The Storm Waltz, from—"The Puritan's Daughter, arranged by C. Coote.
Quadrille, from—"The Puritan's Daughter," arranged by C. Coote.
Kuhe's Fantasia on—"The Puritan's Daughter."
Other arrangements in the Press.
HERBERT & Co.

Bombay, Rampart Row.

HOPE HALL FAMILY HOTEL, MAZAGON.

NUSSERWANJEE SORABJEE & Co., who have taken a lease of this LONG ESTABLISHED FAMILY HOTEL, beg to return their best thanks to those Ladies and Gentlemen who have kindly patronised them during the past year, and who have been pleased to express their satisfaction with the accommodation and attention which they received at the Hope Hall.

NUSSERWANJEE SORABJEE & Co. can adduce no better recommendation for the continued support of the Public than such testimonials from the parties who have honoured them with their patronage.

The House, recently refurnished throughout, occupies one of the most salubrious sites in Bombay, is as well adapted for single parties or for families, and is most conveniently situated as regards the Fort, the Byculla Railway Station, and the open country. It is enclosed in a spacious compound, and surrounded by a good garden.

The Table is the best procurable in Bombay, and no pains are spared to afford satisfaction in that and every other respect. A plentiful supply of the best Beer, Wine, and Spirits, are always on hand.

Parties visiting Bombay from up-country, and Passengers arriving by the Mail Steamers, will find the Hope Hall a most desirable and comfortable place of sojourn.

Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE finally beg to intimate that their charges are moderate, and that every effort will be made by them to secure the approbation of all parties who may honour them with their patronage.

Breakfast at 9 A. M., Tiffin at half-past 1 P. M., and Dinner at half-past 7 P. M.

Bombay, 29th August 1861.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY, BOMBAY.

NEW BOOKS AND NEW EDITIONS,
Received Per Steamer "Behar."

LODGE'S PEERAGE AND BARONTAGE. 31st edition, for 1862. Royal 8vo ..... Rs. 24 0
HURST AND BLACKETT'S LIBRARY.—The Romance of the Forum. By Peter Burke. One vol. Fcap. 8vo, cloth 3 12
LADIES' TREASURY.—Vol. V., for 1861. With Illustrations. 4 o 5 12
R. BALLANTYNE'S THE GORILLA HUNTER 2 12
UNDERGROUND LONDON 1 12
SELECTIONS FROM RUSKIN.—Selections from the Writings of John Ruskin. Post 8vo 4 8
LIVES OF LORD COLLINGWOOD AND SIR C. STEWART. By Sir Archibald Alison. Two vols. 8vo 30 0
CHAMBERS'S ASTRONOMY.—A Handbook of Descriptive and Practical Astronomy. By George F. Chambers. Post 8vo. Illustrated. 9 0
HISTORY OF MODERN MUSIC.—By John Hullah. Post 8vo. cloth 5 0
HOPES AND FEARS.—By the author of "The Heir of Redclyffe." New and cheap edition. One vol. 4 8
DICKENS'S WORKS ILLUSTRATED.—Oliver Twist. By Charles Dickens. Post 8vo, cloth 5 12
OBERON'S HORN AND FAIRY STORIES. By Henry Morley. In one vol. Crown 8vo, cloth 3 12
PAUL DUNCAN'S LITTLE BY LITTLE.—Illustrated by Wehnert and coloured 5 12
THE LADY OF LA GARAYE.—A Poem. By the Hon. Mrs. Norton. 4to, cloth gilt... 5 12
THE LADY'S GUIDE TO THE ORDERING OF HER HOUSEHOLD, and the Economy of the Dinner Table. By a Lady. Post 8vo. 8 0
EXPERIENCES OF AN ENGLISH SISTER OF MERCY.—By Margaret Goodman. Fcap. 8vo 2 12
HISTORY OF THE FOUR CONQUESTS OF ENGLAND.—By J. A. St. John. Two vols. 8vo 21 0
A NEW HISTORY OF MODERN EUROPE: From the Taking of Constantinople by the Turks to the Close of the War in the Crimea. By Thomas H. Dyer. Vols. I. and II. 8vo. 22 8
METALLURGY.—The Art of Extracting Metals from their Ores and Adapting them to Various Purposes of Manufacture. By John Percy, F.R.S. First Division: Slags, Fuel, Fire Clays, &c., Copper, Zinc, and Brass. With numerous Illustrations. 8vo 16 0
THE SEVEN SONS OF MAMMON.—By G. A. Sala. Three vols. Post 8vo 21 0
GOOD FOR NOTHING;—Or, All Down Hill. By G. S. W. Melville, author of "Digby Grand." Two vols. Post 8vo 12 0
THE FAMILY FRIEND.—July to December, 1861. Post 8vo 2 0
LIVINGSTONE'S TRAVELS. A Cheap Edition of Travels and Researches ..... Post 8vo .. 4 8
EARL OF PETERBOROUGH'S LIFE.—By E. Warburton, 2 vols 8 0
SUNLIGHT ON THE HEBREW MOUNTAINS.—By the Revd. Mr. McDuff 4 12
THE THEORY OF FOREIGN EXCHANGES, 8vo, cloth 3 12
HAND BOOK OF CHEMISTRY.—By F. A. Abel and C. A. Bloxam, 8vo, cloth 10 0
FRAMLEY PARSONAGE.—By A. Trollope, cloth 3 12
CONSUL HODGSON'S JAPAN AND THE JAPANESE.—Crown. 8vo 8 0
THE WILD HUNTRESS.—By Capt. Mayne Reid. Crown 8vo, cloth 3 12
POETS OF THE ELIZABETHAN AGE—Illustrated. antique cloth 5 12
THE SEVEN CHAMPIONS OF CHRISTENDOM.—New edition, illustrated, 12mo, cloth, gilt 2 12
DOMESTIC LIFE IN PALESTINE.—By M. E. Rogers 8 0
THE MESSIAH, (a connected and historical narrative), Murray, 8vo, cloth 13 8
GREY EGERTON. By Trollope. Vol. I., illustrated, by Millais 8 4
DASENT'S POPULAR TALES FROM THE NORSE.—New edition 5 12
SHELTON'S HISTORICAL FINGER POST. 12mo, cloth 2 12
THOMAS'S WHEN THE SNOW FALLS. 12mo, cloth 3 12
ADCOCK'S ENGINEER'S POCKET BOOK. 1862 ..... 4 8
WEALE'S ENGINEER'S POCKET BOOK.—1862 ..... 4 8
SILAS MARNER—By George Eliot cheap edition 4 8
CITY AND SUBURB.—By F. G. Trafford, author of "Too much Alone" 4 8

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

FOR SALE

AT THE BIBLE SOCIETY'S DEPOSITORY, Verge of the Esplanade, Dhobee Talao. BIBLES AND TESTAMENTS, in English, Marathi, Hindustani, Gujerathi, Persian, Portuguese, French, and nearly fifty other languages, principal Eastern and European.

Revised Editions now available.

Marathi Bible, royal 12mo, 1 Rupee. Testaments, 4 Annas. Guzerathi "Pentateuch" (1st five Books of Moses), 6 Annas. New Testament, gilt, 1 Rupee; plain, 6 Annas.

The Gospel of John, in English and Marathi. The Marathi expressed in Roman letters. Price 4 annas.

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY.

MRS. LAKE has the pleasure to inform the Ladies of Bombay and those at out-stations, that she has just received a splendid assortment of MILLINERY for the season, consisting of

DRESSES.

Ball Dresses, in Tulle, Crape, Blonde, Gauze, Lace Tarlaton Silk, &c.
Flounced Silk Dresses, Plain and Figured.
Colored French Muslin Dresses.
Colored and White Sprig Muslin Dresses.
White Embroidered Muslin and Tarlaton Dresses.
Rich Barège Flounced Dresses.
Plain and Flounced rich Mohair Dresses.
Checked and Striped, and Checked Silks.
Bouclhe de Soi Dresses with rich Silk Flounces.
White and Colored Gauze Dresses.
Black and White Lace Dresses, and Flouncing.
Black and White Lace Tunics for Ball Dresses.
Sprig'd and Striped Muslin de Soi Dresses.
Striped Mohair Cloth for Dresses.
Foulard Silk.
White and Spotted Muslin and Net for Dresses.

BONNETS AND HATS.

Bonnets, in Tulle, Silk Tulle, Silk, Crêpe & Crape, &c. &c.
White Crinoline, and Braid Bonnets.
Plain Dunstable and Colored Straw Bonnets.
Hats for Ladies, richly trimmed with Feathers, Velvet, &c. &c.
Hatsfor Girls, Boys and Infants, trimmed and untrimmed.

MANTLES, SHAWLS, &c.

White and Black Spanish Lace Mantles.
Black Silk and Monair Mantles.
Black and White Lace Mantles.
Burnouses, in White Lama, and Barège.
Do. in Black Grenadine.
Do. in Black Barège.
Colleen Bawn Mantles in Black and White Muslin.
Zauve Jacquettes with Vests, handsomely trimmed.
Lama Shawls, Black, White and Coloured.
Black Grenadine Shawls, trimmed with Spanish Lace.

COLLARS AND SLEEVES IN SETS.

Real Valanciennes Lace Collar and Sleeves.
Imitation Brussels Lace Collar and Sleeves.
Embroidered Muslin Collar and Sleeves.
White Muslin embroidered in Black Collar and Sleeves.
White and Black Net Collars and Sleeves.
White and Black Crêpe Collars and Sleeves.
Plain White Hemmed Muslin Collars and Sleeves.

FLOWERS, FEATHERS, &c.

Garnitures for Ball Dresses.
Wreaths of Colored Flowers, with Steel and Gold.
Bridal Wreaths in great variety.
Wreaths for Mourning in Black, White, and Steel.
Flowers of every description.
Invisible Hair Nets, Black and Brown.
Hair Nets in Chinelle Braid, Floss, Beads, &c.
Rich Quilted Trimmings in all Colors.
Fancy Chinelle Rosettes and Graduated Buttons for Dresses.

LADIES' DRESS PRESERVES.

Ladies Belt Clasps, in Aluminium, Gold and Jet.

HEAD DRESSES, &c.

Head Dresses, in Steel, Gold, Coral, Velvet, &c.
Gold Flowers, Leaves and Cords.
Gold Pins and Gold Combs, for the Hair.
Fancy Gold, and Aluminium Back Combs.
Pearl, and Gold Coronets.
Real Valenciennes, and Maltese Lace Pocket Handkerchiefs.
Imitation Lace Pocket Handkerchiefs.
Infants Cloaks, and Hoods, very rich.
Rich Fancy Fans, Spangled in Gold Steel and Silver.
Ladies French Stays.

STEEL HOOPS AND PETTICOATS, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Fancy Feathers, Rosettes, Birds, &c.
Rich Ostrich and Fancy Feathers with Velvet to match, in all Colors for Hats, &c.
Rich Velvet Fancy and Plain Ribbon.
Black White and Colored Spotted Falls.
Black and White real Maltese Lace Lappets.
Embroidered French Cambric Pocket Handkerchiefs.
Ladies White Kid Gloves.
Aluminium, Gilt and Pearl *Arrows* for Head Dresses.

FOR WEDDINGS.

White Glacé and Figured Silk Dresses.
White Lace, Embroidered and plain Tulle Dresses.
White Embroidered Tarlaton Dresses.
Bonnets, Mantles, Lace Pocket Handkerchiefs.
Square, Tulle, and Lace Bridal Veils.
Bridal Wreaths and Bouquettes.
White Kid Gloves, Fans, &c. &c. &c.

FOR MOURNING.

Black Mohair and Paramata Dresses.
Black Barège and Muslin Dresses.
Rich Black Glacé Silks.
Half Mourning Silks and Muslins.
Black Burnouses.
Bonnets.
Flowers in Crêpe, steel and Jet.
Crape Collars and Sleeves.
Black Silk Stockings.
Black Kid Gloves.
Jet Broaches, Bracelets, and Jet Clasps for Waits Bands.

Hours of business from 9 A. M. *to* 7 P. M. *Orders from Out-stations must be accompanied by either a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay, or no notice will be taken of them.*

No. 7, Byculla Road, Bombay.

EGYPTIAN COTTON SEED.

THOSE PERSONS who are desirous of sowing Egyptian Cotton Seed during the approaching season are requested to apply (without delay) to the undersigned, for the quantity they are likely to require in order that a sufficient supply may be obtained from Egypt. The Seed will be ready for distribution in March.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co.,
Honorary Agents, Cotton Supply Association.
Bombay, 14th January 1862.

MESSRS. CUTLER & Co.'s WINES, &c.

WE beg to notify that our Wines, Spirits, &c. are alone and always procurable in Bombay from Messrs. EDULJEE PALLONJEE BROTHERS, Medow Street, with whom we have made arrangements for their constant sale.

CUTLER & Co.

With reference to the above we beg respectfully to solicit orders for these superior Wines and Brandy which need no recommendation from us.

MESSRS. CUTLER & Co.'s

(Of London and Bordeaux.)

LIST OF WINES AND PRICES.

		Rs. per doz.
Claret	No. 1 ..... Black Capsule...	35
	,, Pts. ..... ,, ,, ...	18
	No. 2 ..... Blue ,, ...	30
	,, Pts. ..... ,, ,, ...	16
	No. 3 ..... Yello ,, ...	26
	,, Pts. ..... ,, ,, ...	14
	No. 4 ..... Green ,, ...	24
	,, Pts. ..... ,, ,, ...	12
	Medoc ..... Red ,, ...	17
	,, Pts. ..... ,, ,, ...	9
Champagne	Brand Cutler & Co.	38
	,, ,, per 2 dozen Pts.	40
	Brand C. & Co.	32
	Sparkling Nonpareil	38
	,, ,, per 2 doz. Pts.	40
Moselle	Sparkling 1st Quality	32
	,, ,, per 2 doz. Pts.	32
	Sparkling Nonpareil	32
	,, ,, per 2 doz. Pts.	40
	Sparkling 1st Quality	32
Hock	,, ,, per 2 doz. Pts.	32
	Braumberger	33
	Rudesheimer	27
	Hockheimer	20
	Black Seal	28
Port	Red Seal ..... Pts. ...	14
	,, ,, ... Pts. ...	22
	,, ,, ... Black Seal...	12
	Amontillado ..... ,, ,, ...	32
	Pale Amoroso ..... ,, ,, ...	30
	Pale ..... Brown ,, ...	25
Sherry	Light Golden ..... Green ,, ...	28
	Pale ..... Yellow ,, ...	22
	Pale ..... White ,, ...	18
Cognac,

The Bombay Gazette
EXTRAORDINARY.

Bombay;—February 1, 1862.

NEWS FROM EUROPE TO JANUARY 10.

THE P. & O. Steamer *Jeddo*, Captain E. P. G. Brown, arrived here this morning from Suez January 19th and Aden 25th.

We are obliged to the courtesy of Captain Black, Superintendent of the P. & O. Company, for a copy of the *Home News* of the 10th January, from which we take the following latest European Intelligence :—

The American Government have yielded to the demands of England. The Confederate commissioners have been given up to the English minister at Washington.

A Federal steamer has boarded a schooner sailing under English colours, on the coast of Texas, and seized two passengers, suspected to be Confederate agents.

An act to declare all slaves free who join the Federal side is expected to be brought forward in Congress.

The Federals have destroyed the main channel of Charleston Harbour by sinking vessels filled with stones.

Preparations for defence have been carried forward with extraordinary rapidity in Canada. The utmost unanimity and enthusiasm prevail among the people. The *Persia* has landed her troops, and the *Australasia* has put in at Halifax.

The Confederate brig *Sumter* has been admitted by the Spanish government into the port of Cadiz, after capturing three Federal vessels.

Parliament has been prorogued till the 6th of February.

The list of promotions and alterations of rank in the Indian service had appeared in the *London Gazette*.

The following names appear in the obituary of the week :

Sir Charles Burrell—The Earl Yarborough—The Rev. Sir Hugh Molesworth.

The India Freehold Land, Colonisation, Trust, and Agency Association is announced.

The King of Italy has issued the decree for suppressing the Lieutenancy of Sicily. A reactionary movement has broken out in Castellamare. The population of Palermo is highly excited.

The marriage of King Louis of Portugal and the daughter of Prince Hohenzollern is talked of.

The University of St Petersburg has been again closed by an Imperial decree, and the professors and students have been dismissed.

In a recent address, the Pope has declared his determination not to yield an inch of Papal territory.

The public mourning in England for the decease of the late Prince Consort is to terminate, by notice from the College of Arms, on the 9th of February.

The address in the House of Commons will be moved by Mr. Portman and seconded by Mr. Western Wood.

A second large naval expedition has been organised by the Federal government.

Messrs. Mason and Slidell are expected to arrive in England within a few days.

Considerable successes are reported to have been gained by the Federalists in Missouri.

Omar Pacha has offered a complete amnesty to the insurgents in the Herzegovina, if they will surrender.

A Bourbon proclamation has been issued at Rome calling on the Neapolitan National Guards to expel the Piedmontese.

Martial law for special cases has been proclaimed in Pesth.

The Second Chamber of Hesse Cassel has been dissolved, in consequence of the members having insisted on the Constitution of 1831.

The Hebrew clergy of Poland have issued an anathema against the Russia spy system, which has been carried on chiefly by Jews.

The Germanic Diet reassembled on the 4th of January.

The Prince of Wales will not proceed to the Holy Land till the end of January.

The Ministerial crisis still holds in suspense the action of the Italian Parliament.

The Prussian government has expressed its disapproval of the reform in the Germanic Confederation proposed by Saxony.

The Windham lunacy case still continues.

The suspension of Father Daly by the bishop has caused much excitement in Galway.

The Bishop of Cork has been translated to the diocese of Killaloe. Archdeacon Legg is his successor.

The vacant seat for Oxfordshire will be contested by Sir H. Dashwood, on the Liberal, and Colonel Fane on the Conservative side.

It is expected that the vacant colonelcy of the 49th Regiment will be filled by the transfer of General Morris from the 97th.

COMMERCIAL.

Bank and Mercantile Bills on Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, 60 days' sight, 2s. 0d. ; 30 days, 2s. $0\frac{1}{8}$d.

Five per Cent. Rupee Paper, $99\frac{3}{4}$; Ditto Five-and-a-Half, $105\frac{3}{4}$.

Indian Five per Cents., $106\frac{1}{4}$.

Consols for Money, $93\frac{1}{2}$; Ditto, Account (Feb. 6), $93\frac{1}{2}$, $93\frac{3}{4}$.

Bank rate reduced to $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

Money Market very easy.

English Funds have risen $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

Indian securities continue in demand.

Produce Marekts have generally advanced. *Indigo* is held for higher priecs. *Tea* firmer. *Silk* improved 1s. per lb. *Sugar* has risen 1s. per cwt. *Rice* quiet. *Jute* steady. *Saltpetre* firm. *Dyestuffs* improving. *Shellac* has advanced to £10 10s., closing quiet.

Coffee.—Plantation Ceylon, middling 75s. to 79s. ; good middling, 81s. to 83s. ; fine middling, 83s. to 86s. per cwt. Market steady with a good demand at 1s. per cwt. advance.

Linseed is firmly held at 63s. to 64s. for Calcutta and at 66s. for Bombay. *Rapeseed* has advanced to 70s. for Guzerat, and 65s. for Calcutta.

Cocoa-nat Oil has declined to £48 10s. for Ceylon and to £49 10s. for Cochin.

Cotton in Liverpool.—Middling Orleans, $13\frac{1}{4}$d. to $13\frac{1}{2}$d. ; fair Broach, 9d. to $9\frac{1}{8}$d. ; fair Dhollera, $8\frac{1}{2}$d. per lb. Market closes firm.

Manchester Market.—Grey shirtings, 40-inch, 7lbs., 8s. 9d. to 9s. per piece ; $8\frac{1}{4}$lbs., 10s. 6d. to 10s. 9d. Madapollams, 32-inch, 3lb., 4s. to 4s. 3d. Mule Twist, No. 40, good seconds, $14\frac{1}{2}$d. per lb. Market very firm as to price.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, *January* 9.

The Cotton market opened with an excited demand, and $\frac{1}{2}$d. per lb. advance was readily obtainable on the current descriptions of American and Surats. At the close there has been more disposition to sell at the advance. Sales, 25,000 bales —18,000 on speculaion and for export.

EXPORT OF COTTON TO AMERICA.

The Inman steamship *Glasgow* sailed yesterday from Liverpool for New York with a few passengers. She had also on board a full cargo, part of which consisted of 1,260 bales of Cotton.

Printed at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Press.